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ABSTRACT

Four energy conservation concept areas are developed in this unit: (1) energy resources are many and varied and have evolved over a long period of history; (2) as much as 30 to 50 percent of the energy in the United States is wasted; (3) homes, offices, and schools account for 24 percent of total energy consumption and savings can be made through such methods as increasing home insulation; (4) transportation accounts for 25 percent of total energy consumption and savings can be made through such methods as reducing automobile size. Several activities accompany each of these concept areas. Each activity includes: the related concept; materials needed; suggested procedures; and expected results. Supporting documentation, including lists of informational services and publications (with addresses) are included in appendices. Although the unit is designed for junior high school students, it can be easily adapted to elementary and high school levels. (ML)

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ENERGY WORKSHOP

Dr. Arie Halachmi, Director

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY: HOME AND SCHOOL

GRADES 7-9

By:

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Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of
Coursework for Energy Workshop
Tennessee State University
July 30, 1981

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U.S. Dept. of ENERGY

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CONCEPT NO. 3: Homes, offices and schools account for 24% of our total energy consumption. Savings can be made through:
A. Increasing home insulation
B. Using more efficient appliances
C. Better energy management

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CONSERVATION OF ENERGY: HOME AND SCHOOL

INTRODUCTION:

Because energy was cheap in the past, we have built inefficient cars, inefficient buildings, and inefficient factories and homes. Little thought was given to the fact that supplies of fossil fuels are very limited. Now, our very survival depends on the conservation of our present sources of energy and the development of new ones. Of all the options available to the country, conservation can be the cheapest and fastest means of decreasing our dependence on foreign oil. Through conservation, all Americans can participate directly in improving our energy position.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To make students aware of the extent of the energy crunch.
2. To help students become more observant of the wasteful uses of energy.
3. To help students see how they can participate directly in improving our country's energy position.

CONCEPTS TO BE DEVELOPED:

1. Energy resources are many and varied and have evolved over a long period of history.
2. As much as 30-50% of the energy consumed in the U.S. is wasted.
3. Homes, offices, and schools account for 24% of our total energy consumption. Savings can be made through:
    - A. Increasing home insulation
    - B. Using more efficient appliances
    - C. Better energy management.
4. Transportation accounts for 25% of our total energy consumption. Savings can be made through:
    - A. Reducing auto size and weight
    - B. Improving driving habits
    - C. Improving commuter habits
    - D. Encouraging mass transit.

ACTIVITIES:

The following activities were created to meet the objectives and concepts above, primarily for grades 7-9. However, many are easily adapted for students in both elementary and high school. A general vocabulary/definition of energy terms list has been included which teachers may condense or enlarge as best fits individual teaching needs.

CONCEPT: No. 1 Energy resources are many and varied and have evolved over a long period of history.

ACTIVITY:

THINKING ABOUT ENERGY RESOURCES IN OUR HISTORY

MATERIALS: Copies of Activity for each student. See attached model.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

Let students work individually on listing the 10 better-known sources of energy from our history. Pictures will provide clues to some.

After this is done, students should try to work the grid puzzle using answers from their listing to successfully place appropriate letters in each block.

Lead a discussion as to the importance and significance of each for the present period.

EXPECTED RESULTS: Students will become more aware of past and present energy resources of the world and begin thinking of the future.

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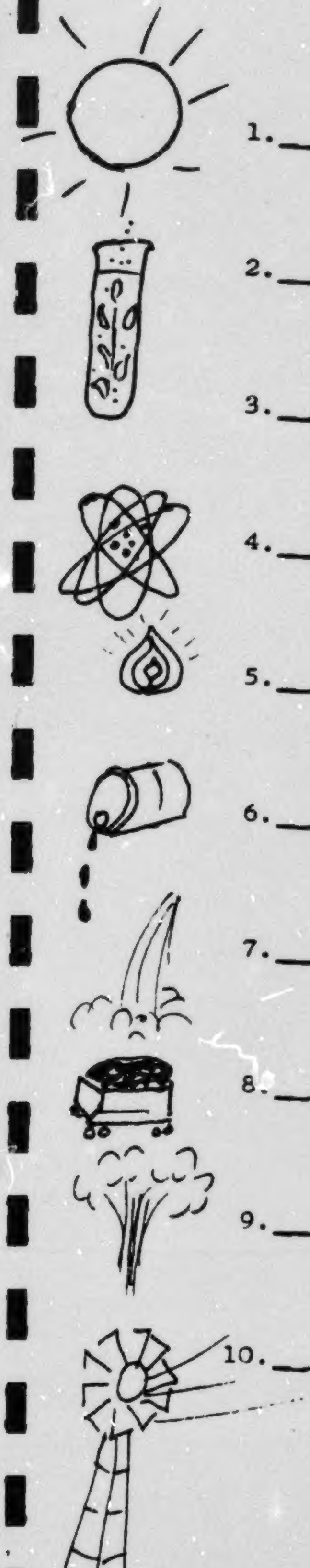
ENERGY RESOURCES



1. ____________

2. ____________

3. ____________

4. ____________

5. ____________

6. ____________

7. ____________

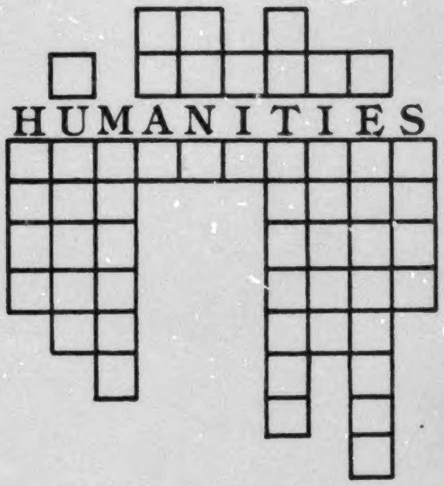
8. ____________

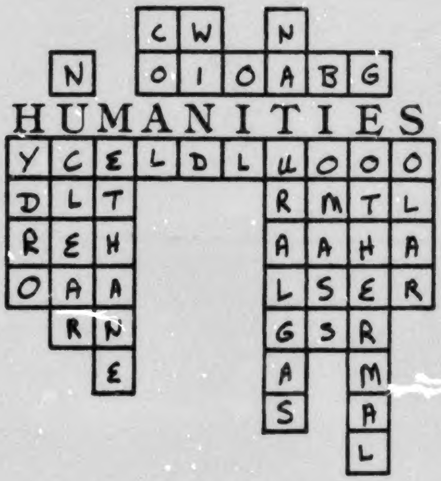
9. ____________

10. ____________

UP & DOWN ENERGY SOURCES

Fill in the squares vertically with energy sources, using the letters in the word "humanities" as clues. (Answer grid on page 15.) Students can create their own grids choosing other energy-related terms as the base. See who can make use of the most energy sources in one or two terms.


HUMANITIES


C W N
N O I O A B G
HUMANITIES
Y C E L D L U O O O
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R E H A A H A
O A A L S E R
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E A M
S A
L

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY: HOME AND SCHOOL

GRADES 7-9

CONCEPT: No. 1 Energy resources are many and varied and have evolved over a long period of history.

ACTIVITY:

A. PRIMARY ENERGY SOURCES

B. WHERE WE GET OUR ENERGY; HOW WE USE IT!

MATERIALS: Students copies of attached two activities.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

A. Discuss primary energy sources with children. Have them fill in the blanks in the four sections of questions.

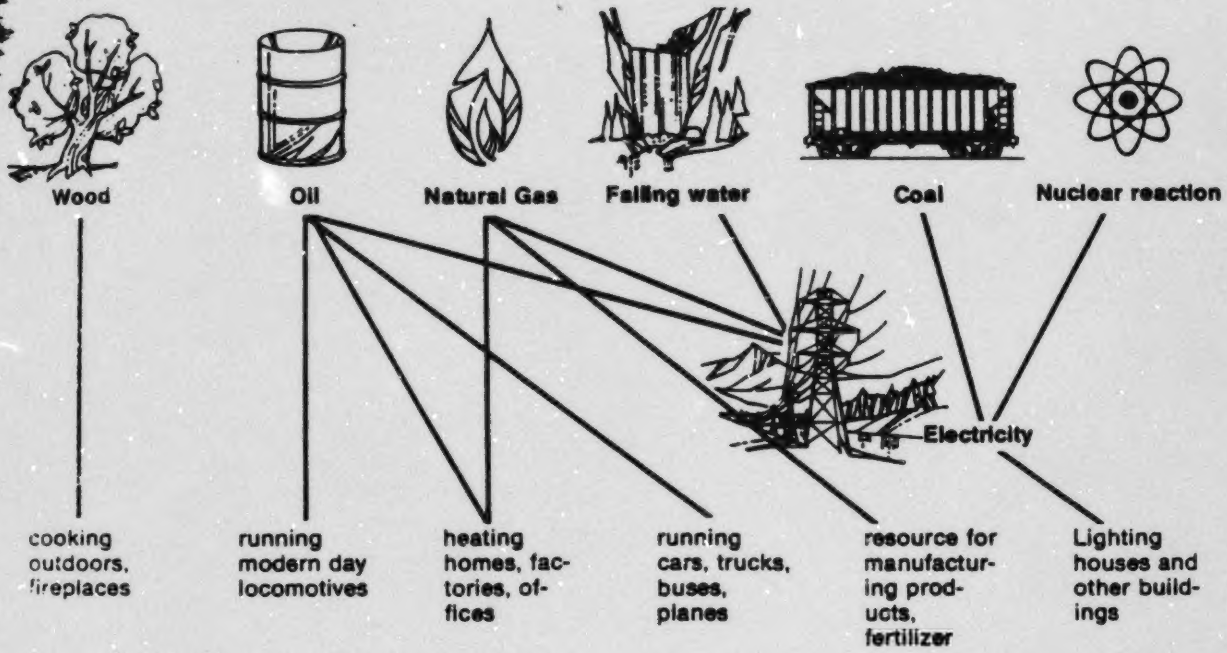
B. Have students study Graphs A and B and answer questions pertaining each.

Have students check appropriate colums in the 10 boxes.

EXPECTED RESULTS: Students will learn about primary sources of energy, energy resource distribution and source expressed in percentages, and types of energy used.

Activity Master 3

Primary Energy Sources


Wood
Oil
Natural Gas
Falling water
Coal
Nuclear reaction
Electricity
cooking outdoors, fireplaces
running modern day locomotives
heating homes, factories, offices
running cars, trucks, buses, planes
resource for manufacturing products, fertilizer
Lighting houses and other buildings

[illegible]

wood

The diagram above shows six *primary sources* of energy. Lines connect each primary energy source to the most important work it does. Which energy source is seldom used today? Which two do not involve burning to produce power? Which ones are used to make electricity? [illegible] natural gas; water; coal; nuclear.

Use the information on the chart and on the energy timeline to help you complete these four stories about the Spritz family.

1. In 1901, Great-grandma and Great-grandpa Spritz went by train to Niagara Falls for their honeymoon. The train engine burned [illegible] to boil the water that made the steam that drove it. The *primary* source of energy was [illegible] Not long ago their great-grandchildren flew by jet to California. The primary energy source that got them there was [illegible].

2. Great-grandpa Spritz was one of the first in town to drive an automobile. His Model T burned [illegible] The primary source of this fuel is [illegible]. A Spritz great-grandson earns his living driving a big diesel truck. The primary source of this fuel is [illegible].

3. Four generations of Spritzes have lived in the old family home. At the turn of the century, the family huddled around a stove in the parlor for warmth. Probably the primary energy source was coal or wood. In 1928 the family put in central heating by installing a furnace in the basement. The primary energy source was coal. Since 1952 the Spritzes, like most Americans, have heated their homes with a primary energy source that is clean and convenient to use. It is natural gas.

4. Recently a young Spritz asked how the electricity that lights the house and runs the appliances is made. His dad drew a picture of a giant wheel with blades. "This is a turbine engine," he said. "There are a number of these at our city's power plant. These giant wheels turn to make electric energy. Falling water or powerful blasts of steam turn the wheels. You can't get steam, of course, without boiling water. And so a primary energy source furnishes heat to boil the water." The primary energy source that makes most of our electricity is coal. Other sources might be oil or natural gas or nuclear fuel

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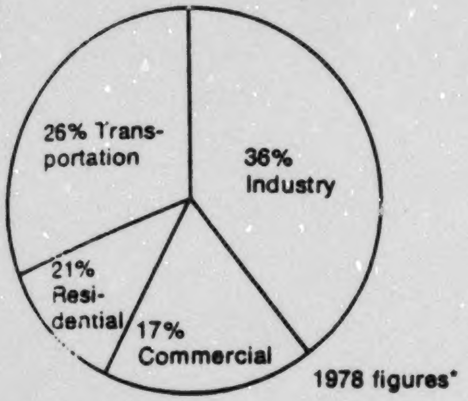
Activity Master 4

Where We Get Our Energy How We Use It



1978 figures*

GRAPH A

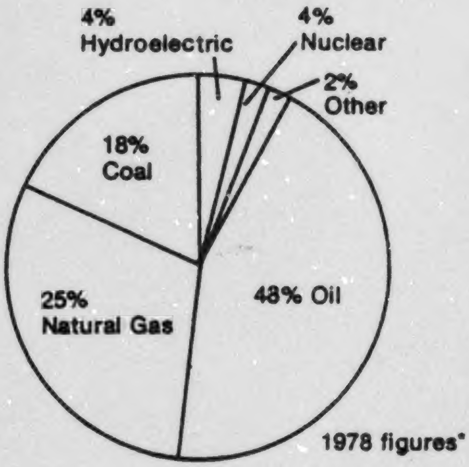
Graph A divides our energy use into four groups. In what group do we use the most energy? industry
What ranks second? transportation
In what ways do you use energy in each of these two groups? What group(s) gives you the most opportunity to cut down on your energy consumption?

Which groups use energy when you do each of the following. Check the box or boxes in the appropriate columns.

(The first one is done for you.)

[illegible]

	Industry	Transportation	Commercial	Residential
1. Take a hot bath				✓
2. Drive to a hamburger stand				
3. Fly in an airplane				
4. Switch on air-conditioning				
5. Buy a new baseball			✓	
6. Ride a school bus		✓		
7. Blow dry your hair at home				
8. Buy a frozen pizza				
9. Ride a motor-bike		✓		
10. Manufacture a motor-bike				



1978 figures*

GRAPH B

Graph B shows five primary sources of energy. These five sources supply Americans with most of their energy needs. They light and heat the buildings in which we live, work, and play. They fuel our vehicles. They run the machines that work for us and manufacture and process the goods we use and the foods we eat. Look at Graph B and answer these questions.

**Numbers may not total 100% because of rounding.*

1. What energy source do we use most? [illegible]

2. Which do we use mostly for heating our homes? natural gas

3. What energy source provides most of the fuel for our transportation? [illegible]

4. Which one makes most of our electricity? coal

5. What is a possible reason why we use so little hydroelectric energy? [illegible] water

6. Why is electricity not shown on this chart? [illegible] secondary source

CONCEPT: No. 1 Energy resources are many and varied and have evolved over a long period of history.

ACTIVITY: FINISH THE ENERGY TIMELINE!

MATERIALS: Student copies of Energy Timeline (see attached sheets) Glue or paste, scissors.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

1. Have students work individually on energy timeline.
2. After completion, go over answers. Discuss other pertinent events in American History occurring at the same intervals of time as on the timeline.
3. Cut timeline into indicated strips and glue or paste strips together to form timeline. Display.

EXPECTED RESULTS: Students will develop an understanding of some of the important events in energy development history.

Finish the Energy Timeline

Activity Master 1

cut

1780 1785 1790 1795

1776

In England James Watt puts two engines to work in factories & starts an energy revolution. The energy is [illegible].

1783

Two men fly in a balloon at [illegible]. The energy used is [illegible].

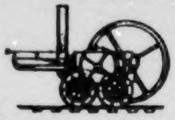
Most people burn wood for heating and cooking and travel by horse or on foot.

1800

In Italy, Volta invents the battery and gives his name to the volt. The energy produced is [illegible].

cut

1800 1805 1810 1815 1820 1825

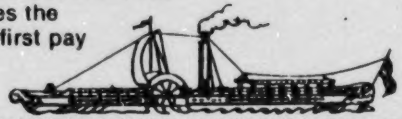


1804

An Englishman, Richard Trevithick, puts James Watt's engine on wheels and rails. He is the father of the railroad locomotive.

1807

Robert Fulton doesn't build the very first steamboat, but he makes the one people first pay to ride on.



Wood continues to supply most household energy needs. But coal begins to do more in factories and railroad engines.

1821

First attempt to develop and market natural gas near Fredonia, N.Y.

cut

1830 1835 1840 1845

1829 An American named Joseph Henry and an Englishman named Michael Faraday each invents a generator. Who is first? Henry. The energy produced? electricity

1837 Americans put new inventions to work. First comes McCormick's reaper, then the steam shovel by Otis, and the telegraph by Morse.

Railroads expand rapidly, hauling freight and passengers brave enough to stand the jolts and to risk hot cinders that often fly from the engine into their cars. England is first and America second in railroad locomotive production.

cut

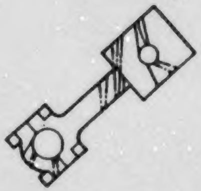
1850 1855 1860 1865 1870 1875

1859

Edwin Drake strikes oil in Pennsylvania beginning the petroleum industry.

1860

Lenoir of France invents the internal combustion engine.



An explosion inside a cylinder paves the way for the later invention of the automobile. An oil strike hastens the discovery of the fuel that will run it.

cut

cut

1880 1885 1890 1895

Coal and wood still furnish most of the energy in homes. Coal-fired "iron horses" (railroads) — and real horses — continue to take most people places. Although the electric bulb has been invented most people still use kerosene or gaslights to read by.

1884
In England, Charles Parsons perfects the steam ________ [illegible]
and advances the development of electrical energy.

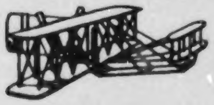
1886
Karl ________ [illegible]
builds the 1st successful automobile.

1892
The oil-burning engine is invented by ________ [illegible]
Eventually, this engine will replace steam-powered ones.

1895
The power of Niagara Fall is harnessed to make ________ [illegible]

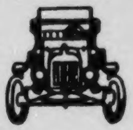
cut

1900 1905 1910 1915 1920 1925



1903
The engine in the Wright brothers' plane is powered by
________ [illegible]

1905 Albert Einstein develops a theory for measuring energy and prepares the way for the ________ age.



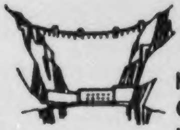
1910
Ford makes the first Model ________ car.

By the end of this period, many new homes have coal furnaces in the basement. And more and more cars appear in garages.

cut

1930 1935 1940 1945

1926
Robert Goddard tests a ________ [illegible]



1936
Hoover Dam on the Colorado River is built to generate
________ [illegible]
power.

1940

________ [illegible], a fiber made from oil, coal, and water makes its first public appearance.

1942
In Chicago, Enrico Fermi sets off the first
________ [illegible]
chain reaction.

Many homes convert from coal to natural gas for heating. Most families own at least one car and some have two.

cut

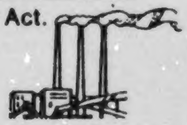
1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1980

1952
Bell scientists raise hope for our energy future with the
________ [illegible]
battery.

1957
The U.S. gets its first big
________ [illegible]
electric power plant at Shippingport, Pa.

Demands for energy grow. America gets more people, more homes, more factories and businesses, more cars, more trucks, more buses, more planes. Demand grows faster than supply.

1970
Congress passes the
________ [illegible]
Air Act.



1973
OPEC nations
________ [illegible]
oil and produce an energy crisis.

1980 Americans continue to look for ways to
________ [illegible]
the energy we have and find new ________ [illegible] sources.

cut

8

CONCEPT: No. 1 Energy resources are many and varied and have evolved over a long period of history.

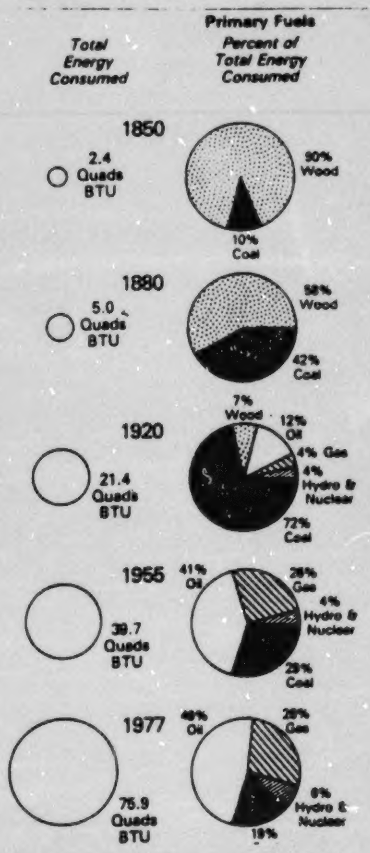
ACTIVITY: TRACING THE PATTERN OF U.S. ENERGY CONSUMPTION

MATERIALS: Copies of sample graphs for each student. Pencil and paper.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

Have students study each of the graphs-pie charts. Help them interpret each and answer sample questions. Teacher may make additional appropriate questions.

The Pattern of U.S. Energy Consumption



Sample questions to be used with graphs.

1. What source had the greatest decrease in use from one time period to the next? Increase? Discuss why.
2. Our total energy consumption increased by what percentage between 1850 and 1977? By how many quads? Discuss the amount "quadrillion" in other quantities, e.g. dollars, acres, kilometers, jelly beans.
3. Should other categories (sources) be added to reflect our current energy use? Future use?
4. How do the charts reflect the country's general lifestyle and development?
5. Have each student list the sources used in his/her own home and then make a pie chart for the home's energy use. Do the same for the state.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Students will be able to better understand past and present energy uses and needs.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY:
HOME AND SCHOOL

GRADES 7-9

CONCEPT: No. 1 Energy resources are many and varied and have evolved over a long period of history.

ACTIVITY: HOW TO BUILD A BIKE GENERATOR!

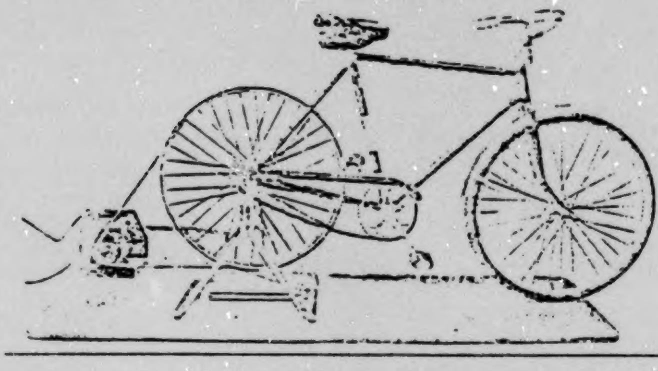
MATERIALS: See attached sheet.

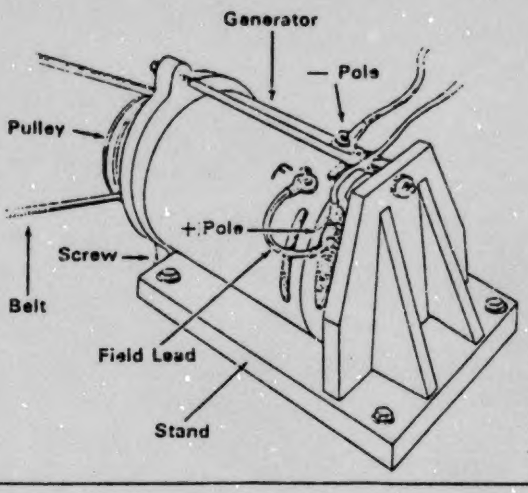
SUGGESTED PROCEDURE: Follow instructions on attached sheet.

EXPECTED RESULTS: Students will learn how to build a simple generator which will put out enough electricity to power a light bulb.

10

How To Build a Bike Generator





Do your students have lots of energy that they want to put to good use? Then build this bike generator.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

- Car generator (from automotive supply store or garage)
- Bicycle
- Stand to support the rear wheel of the bike (Sold in stores; original purpose of stand is to change a bike into an exerciser.)
- Narrow belt 5½ to 6 feet in circumference (from a hardware store)
- Sheet of plywood 4 feet × 6 feet × ½ inch
- About 3 square feet of 1-inch-thick plywood
- Electrical wire
- One 9-inch carriage bolt
- Six 2-inch countersink bolts, washers, and nuts
- Three 1 inch screws
- 12-volt light bulb and holder
- Voltmeter (optional)

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

Building a Generator Base. Screw an 8-inch × 12-inch piece of 1-inch plywood to a square (12-inch × 12-inch) plywood piece. The smaller piece should be lined up parallel to a side of the square piece and about 3 inches from the edge (see drawing above). Nail two triangular pieces to the smaller piece of plywood for support as shown.

Drill a ½-inch hole at the four corners. Bolts will be used later in these holes to fasten the generator base to the large 4-foot × 6-foot plywood sheet.

Place the generator so that the back end is next to the vertical piece of plywood and the pulley end of the generator is over the edge of the square base (see drawing). Screw the pulley end of the generator into the side of the square base.

Drill a hole through the vertical piece of plywood so that a long bolt can be threaded through the wood and through the two openings in the top part of the generator. Secure generator to vertical plywood by adding a washer and nut to the end of the carriage bolt, or at both ends if the bolt is headless.

If additional support is needed, two other triangular pieces can be added to the other side of the vertical piece of plywood after the wires have been connected to the generator.

Connecting Generator to Bike. Remove the rear wheel. Take the tire off and place the belt around the wheel. Put the wheel back on the bike and then place the bike's rear wheel on the stand. Drill a ½-inch hole through the center of each section of the stand resting on the floor. Then put the bike and stand on the 4-foot × 6-foot plywood sheet.

Attach the other end of the belt from the bike to the generator pulley. The generator must be positioned so that the pulley turns clockwise when the bike is pedaled.

Attach the wires to the generator leads as shown in the drawing above. The positive (+) or ground lead is at the rear of the generator. The negative (—) lead from the rotating armature is on the casing. Although this lead is generally not marked, it is next to another lead marked "F."

Testing . . . One, Two . . . Not all car generators are the same, so you will have to test the generator to make sure that it is turning correctly. Connect [illegible] other end of the leads to a voltmeter or to a 12-volt light bulb and holder such as those used in automobile tail lights. (The leads can be connected to the holder or, with the help of a shop teacher, soldered directly to the base and side of the bulb.)

Have someone pedal the bike while you hold the generator to the plywood to keep the belt taut and aligned. Watch the voltmeter (or bulb) to see if electricity is produced. If it isn't, change the field lead so that it is connected to the negative pole rather than to the positive lead. This will probably solve the difficulty.

If not, turn the generator around so that the pulley turns in the opposite direction, and then vary the field connections as mentioned earlier. The person pedaling will know when electricity is being produced because the bike will become hard to pedal.

Almost Finished. Once you are sure the generator is working properly, carefully align the belt on the wheel and pulley. The belt should be reasonably tight and should ride in the middle of the wheel and pulley when they are turning.

Mark the positions of the holes in the bike stand and generator support on the 4 × 6-ft plywood sheet. Drill ½-inch holes through the plywood, countersink the bolts, and bolt the bike stand and generator support firmly to the base. To make fine adjustments in the belt alignment, it would be better to have short slots rather than holes for the bolts used with the bike stand. The stand can then be moved slightly right or left to obtain better belt alignment.

The bike generator is now ready for student use and experimentation. Generate that power and tell us how you use it. Maybe you'll earn one of our super awards.

CONCEPT: No. 1 Energy resources are many and varied and have evolved over a long period of history.

ACTIVITY: LEARNING ABOUT THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

MATERIALS: Maps of the Tennessee Valley region, colored pencils, pens. Pencil and paper for answering of questions.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

I. Provide students with maps of the Tennessee Valley region and have them locate and label one or more of the following groups:

   A. Hydroelectric dams
   B. Steam Plants
   C. Nuclear plans
   D. Tennessee River and major tributaries
   E. States in the TVA region of service

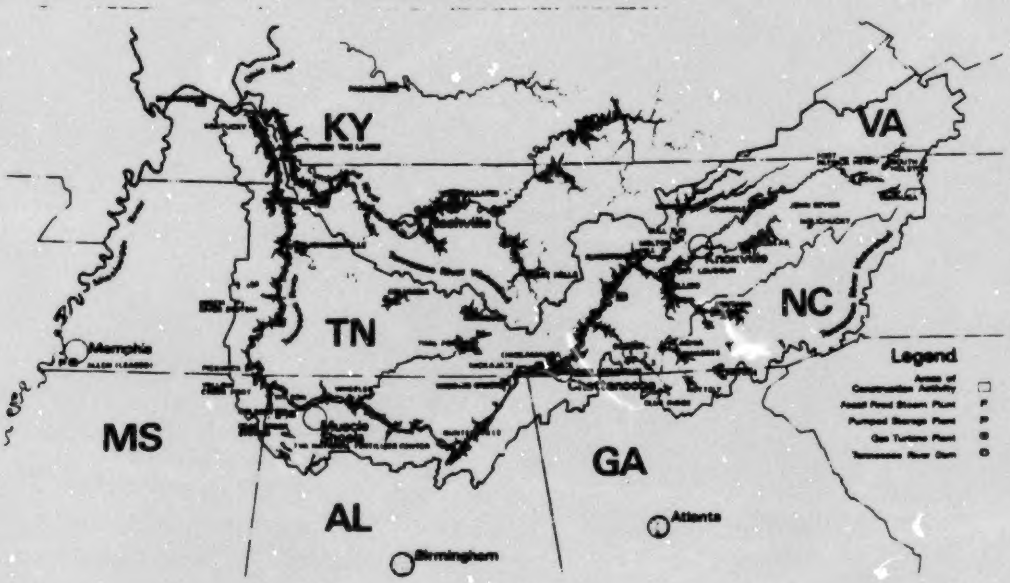
II. After studying TVA materials, have students answer appropriate questions concerning it.

   (See attached sample list.)

EXPECTED RESULTS: Students will become familiar with TVA, what it is, what it is doing, its functions, and how the federal government has been involved in this project.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

1. What is TVA?
2. When and how was TVA created?
3. What are the basic objectives of the Act creating TVA?
4. What states make up the TVA region?
5. By whom are the top affairs of TVA administered?
6. How are they chosen?
7. What are employment totals for TVA?
8. What employment opportunities are available at TVA for young people
9. Why are TVA dams called multiple-purpose dams?
10. How many dams are in the Tennessee Valley water control system?
11. Why do TVA lake levels fluctuate?
12. How do TVA reservoirs reduce flood damages?
13. Which TVA dams have navigation locks?
14. Why did Congress authorize TVA to generate and sell electricity?
15. What powerfacilities does TVA operate?
16. Why are steam plants needed?
17. How much coal does TVA use in its steam plants?
18. Why are nuclear plants used?
19. How is TVA power distributed?
20. Why do rates keep going up?
21. Does the American taxpayer pay for the TVA power system?
22. How much is invested in the TVA power system?
23. Is TVA involved in the research and development of new energy sources?
24. Why does TVA urge energy conservation?
25. What recreation facilities are located on TVA lakes?
26. Is TVA concerned with environmental issues?
27. What does TVA do tohelp communities plan for the wise use of their land, air, and water resources?
28. What is TVA's "Fertilizer program"?



CONCEPT: No. 1 Energy resources are many and varied and have evolved over a long period of history.

ACTIVITY: BIOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH - ENERGY CONTRIBUTORS

MATERIALS: Pencil, paper. Source materials on famous contributors to the field of energy. Library facilities.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE: HHave students select one or more of the following well-known contributors to the field of energy. Reports may be given orally or in written form:

Thomas Savery
Thomas Newcomen
James Watt
Richard Trevithick
Oliver Evans
Robert Fulton
Edwin Drake
Albert Einstein
Lenoir - France
Volta - Italy
Charles Parsons
Robert Goddard
George Stephenson
Siegfried Marcus
Gottlieb Daimler
Nicholaus August Otto
Enrico Fermi
John Erickson
Robert Oppenheimer
Joseph Henry
Michael Faraday
Karl Benz
Rudolpf Diesel
Henry Ford

EXPECTED RESULTS: Students will learn more about prominent individuals who have made contributions to the field of energy.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY: HOME AND SCHOOL

GRADES 7-9

14

CONCEPT: No. 2 As much as 30-50% of the energy consumed in the U.S. is wasted.

ACTIVITY: ENERGY QUESTIONS

MATERIALS: Student copies of charts and questions

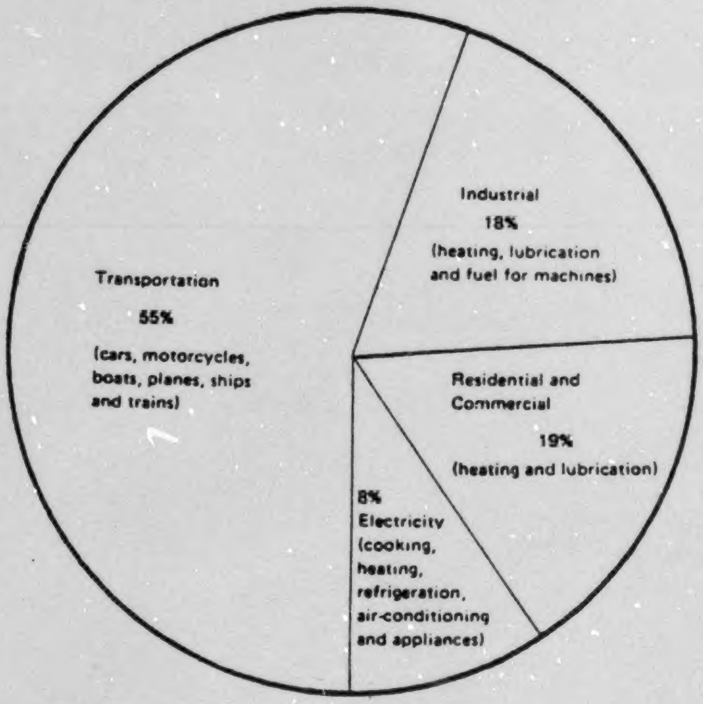
SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

Have students study both chart and picture and answer questions.

Discuss correct answers with students afterwards.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

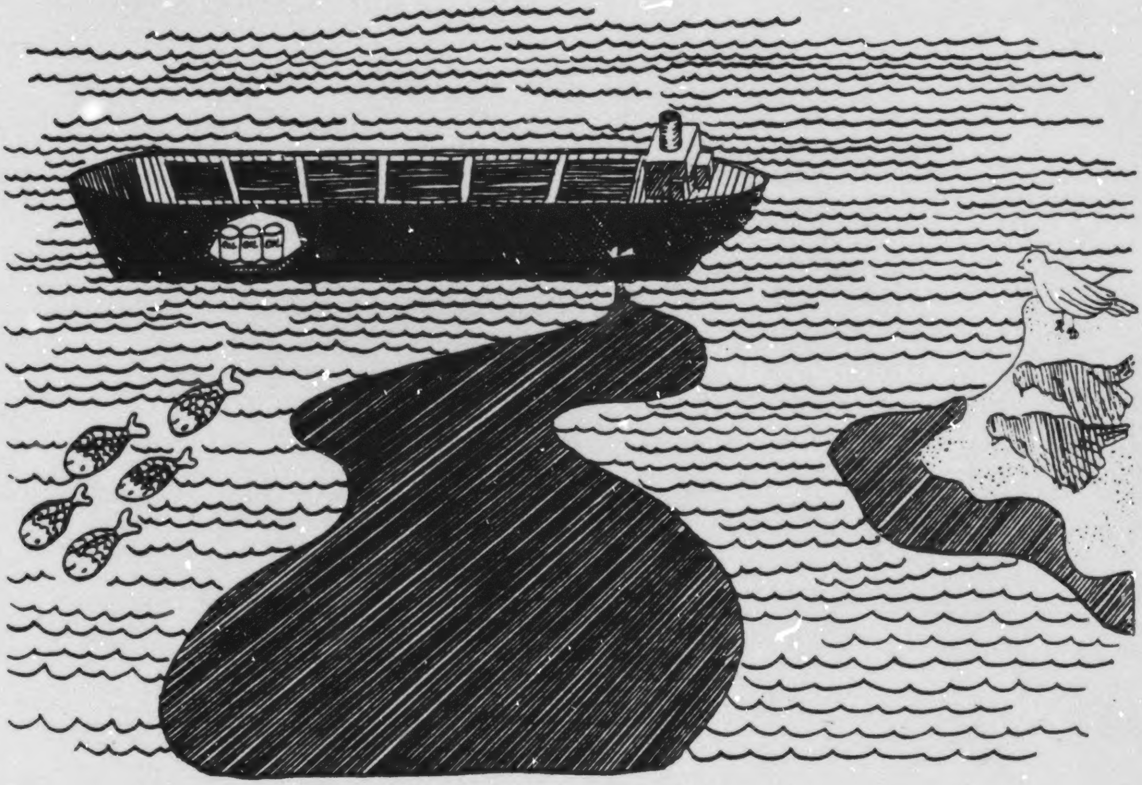
Students will learn about the division of energy use in the U.S. and other general information about energy.



______ 1. Which user has the greatest dependency on oil?
- a. Industry
- b. Transportation
- c. Residential and Commercial
- d. Electricity

______ 2. The information on this diagram shows
- a. the part of every tax dollar that is spent for Americans' energy needs.
- b. the categories for fuel consumption in the United States.
- c. how much oil the United States imports each year.
- d. the environmental effects of oil use.

Look at the picture, then decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F).



_______ 3. Oil spills affect coastal waters even more than deep ocean waters.

_______ 4. An oil spill means money lost to someone.

_______ 5. The picture shows energy is being transported.

_______ 6. A national speed limit could have an effect on what is shown in the picture.

_______ 7. It takes energy to transport energy.

_______ 8. Conservation of gasoline would mean we would have to import less oil.

Choose the best answer for the following question.

_______ 9. Reduce the average speed of automobiles and you will reduce all the following EXCEPT
    a. the need for tanker ships of oil from other places
    b. the amount of pollutants in the air
    c. the number of highway deaths
    d. the need for automobile factories

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY: HOME AND SCHOOL

GRADES 7-9

CONCEPT: No. 2 { As much as 30-50% of the energy consumed in the U.S. is wasted.

ACTIVITY: TEST YOUR E.Q. (Quiz)

MATERIALS: Student copies, pencils.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

1. Have students work individually on quiz.
2. Go over quiz with students.

This quiz can be used as a pre-test if desired before getting into depth into energy education.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Students will begin to think more seriously about energy education and see that there is a lot to think about and learn.

Test Your E.Q.*

Take this quiz to check your knowledge and understanding of energy-environment issues. When you have marked your answer, turn to page 24 to see how well you have done.

1. ____ How much of the energy used in gas stoves supplies the pilot lights?

a. 10%
b. 25%
c. 50%

____ 2. An incandescent lamp and a fluorescent lamp have the same light output: Which uses energy more efficiently?

a. fluorescent
b. incandescent
c. both about the same efficiency

____ 3. How many soft drink cans can be manufactured from recycled aluminum with the energy needed to make a single can from aluminum ore?

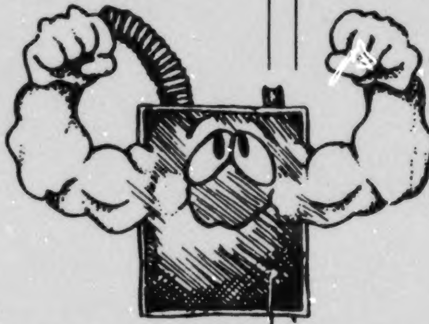
a. three
b. five
c. twenty

____ 4. How much heating oil would be saved on a typical winter day if the attics of single family homes that needed insulation were properly insulated?

(a) 2%
(b) 8%
(c) 50%

____ 5. How much of the energy stored in crude petroleum is lost between the oil well and a moving car?

a. 20%
b. 60%
c. 90%

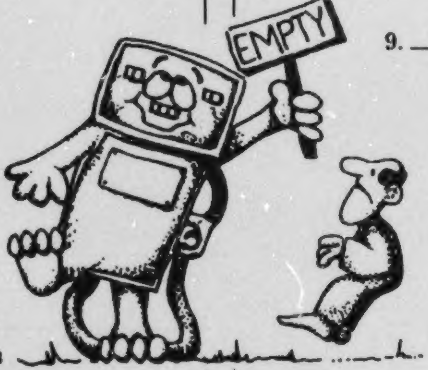


____ 6. The heat energy of a gallon of gasoline is equivalent to

a. 5 man-days of labor
b. 15 man-days of labor
c. 25 man-days of labor

____ 7. How much faster than their rate of production are we consuming our fossil fuels?

a. 10 times
b. 1,000 times
c. 1,000,000 times



____ 8. What fraction of the world's energy consumption occurs in the U. S.?

a. over 10%
b. over 20%
c. over 30%

9. ____ Which of the following fuel resources is in greatest danger of exhaustion?

a. coal
b. petroleum
c. natural gas

____ 10. In the year 2000, American total energy demand will be:

a. the same as today
b. twice as much as today
c. three times as much as today

---

* Energy Quotient.

Score 1 for each correct answer.
0—5 Poor, 6—7 Fair, 8—10 Good.

ANSWERS:

1. (c) Approximately half of the gas used in a gas stove is used to fuel the pilot lights because pilot lights burn continuously.
2. (a) Fluorescent lights give off three to four times as much light per watt of electricity used as incandescent lamps do. One 40-watt fluorescent light gives more light than *three* 60-watt incandescent bulbs (and the annual savings may be as much as $10).
3. (c) Aluminum is a very energy intensive material with the largest share of the energy going to process the ore. Recycling is a great energy saver. The nation's total throwaway containers equivalent energy waste is equal to the output of 10 large nuclear power plants.
4. (b) If attic insulation were added to the 15 million single-family homes that need it, it would save about 8 percent of the heating oil previously used on a winter day.
5. (c) Ninety-four percent of the energy in the gasoline from crude petroleum is lost in making your car move. The efficiencies of the most important steps where energy is lost are:

producing the crude oil	96%
refining	87%
gasoline transport	97%
engine thermal efficiency	29%
engine mechanical efficiency	71%
rolling efficiency	30%

The total efficiency of the system is found by multiplying the six factors together: 6%.

6. (b) 15 man-days of labor. Said in another way, one barrel of oil contains heat energy equivalent to the energy of a man at hard labor for 2 years.
7. (c) In less than 500 years man will have consumed essentially all of the coal, oil, and gas that nature started forming 500,000,000 years ago. By comparison, that same fraction of a calendar year is approximately 30 seconds.
8. (c) More than a third of the world's energy is consumed by the 6% of the world's population residing in the United States.
9. (c) Natural gas reserves in the U. S. are expected to be exhausted in about 40 years. Petroleum should last for a century. Coal, 500 years or so.
10. (b) For more than a century, American demand for energy has doubled, on the average, every 20-25 years.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY: HOME AND SCHOOL

GRADES 7-9

20

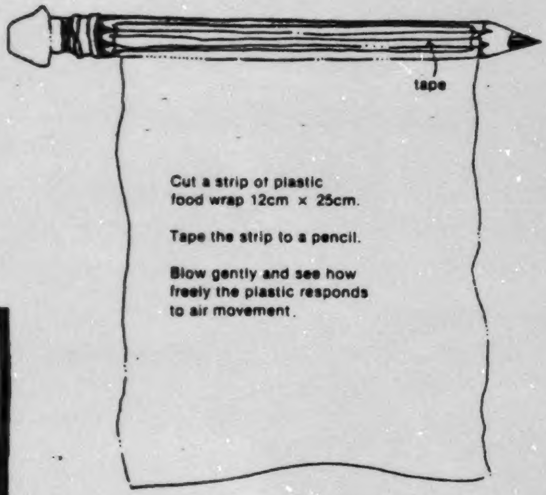
CONCEPT: No. 2 As much as 30-50% of the energy consumed in the U.S. is wasted.

ACTIVITY: Use the draftometer to see where air goes in and out

MATERIALS: Pencil, Plastic Wrap, Tape

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

Make a draftometer like this one.



Cut a strip of plastic food wrap 12cm × 25cm.

Tape the strip to a pencil.

Blow gently and see how freely the plastic responds to air movement.

Note: A forced air furnace must be off to use a draftometer or you will get false drafts.

Hold it up in front of the windows to check the direction of drafts.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Students will have an easy and inexpensive way to check for drafts in various locations of homes, buildings, schools.

CONCEPT: No. 2 As much as 30-50% of the energy consumed in the U.S. is wasted.

ACTIVITY:

A. WHAT CAN YOU DO TO SAVE ENERGY?
B. IT'S EVERYONE'S JOB!

MATERIALS: Student copies of the two activities attached.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

Have students follow the directions given for each activity.

Go over activities after completion and lead discussion about different aspects of energy conservation.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Students will think of ways to conserve energy in a variety of ways and learn how to plot energy consumption on a graph.

Activity Master 17

What Can YOU Do To Save Energy?

Part 1:

Brenda's mother and Wayne's father each work ten miles away from their homes. In a five-day week, each uses five gallons of gas driving to and from work. Wayne's father drives alone. Brenda's mother is in a car-pool in which she takes four other persons to work. If each of her passengers drove, each would also use five gallons of gas a week. Now that they car-pool, how much gasoline does Brenda's mother help save each week? ______________________
each year? ______________. How could Wayne's father help save energy? ______________________

The Bailey's are going away on vacation. They are concerned about burglars and want a light on in their house from 7:30 to 11 o'clock each evening. Can you suggest how they might do this without wasting energy? ______________________

Selecting the right size electric light bulb can help save energy. On the package is listed the number of watts (the amount of power needed to make the light bulb work), the lumens (the brightness of the bulb), and the number of hours the bulb will last. With this information, how could you select the most efficient bulb? ______________________
____
____

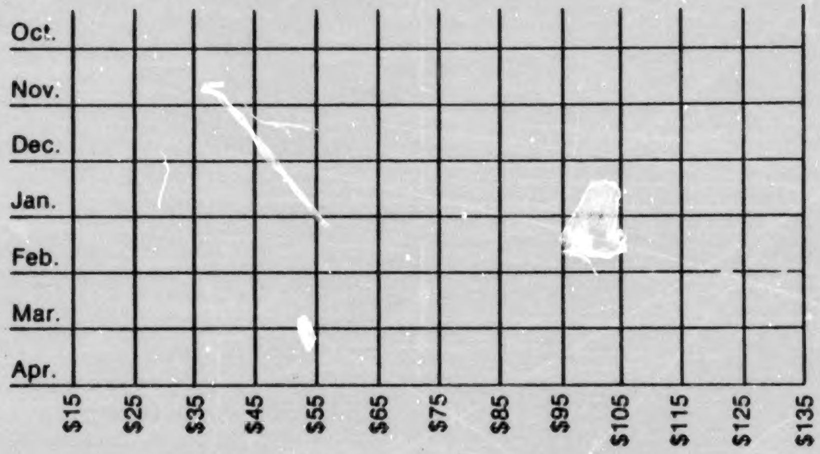
John and his sister are going to wash clothes. He wants to do his three shirts separately. His sister wants to do them with her five blouses. Which way will conserve energy? ______________________
______________________Why? ______________________
____

Jack has just come indoors after skating on the pond and feels cold. He wants to turn the thermostat up to 80° F. His mother tells him to leave it where she has set it at 68° and put on a sweater. Who is more energy-conscious? ______________________
Why? ______________________
____
____

Part 2:

Below are the Hazleton's heating bills for two different years. During the first year, they had no insulation in their 1800 sq. ft. home. At the end of the year they had their house fully insulated, so the cost of heating their home went down. On the graph below, place a dot for the cost of each heating month of the first year. Then draw a black line between the dots. Do the same thing in red for the following year. Compare the Hazleton's savings with insulation.
How much did they save in January? ______________________
How much for the entire heating season? ______________________

	First Year	Following Year
October	$24	$20
November	$61	$45
December	$98	$70
January	$135	$95
February	$116	$80
March	$98	$70
April	$73	$50

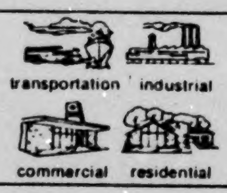
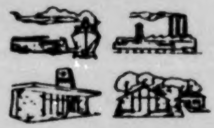
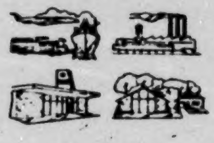
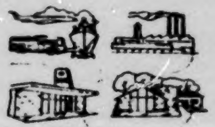
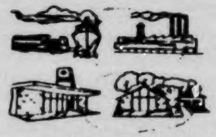
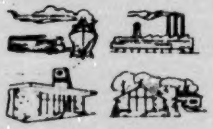


Do you think insulation would help to lower air-conditioning bills? Why or why not? ______________________

Activity Master 18

It's Everyone's Job!

Read the idea for conserving energy in the column headed **Conservation Method.** Then answer the questions in the spaces provided.

Conservation Method	What sector of society? (circle one or more)	What energy resources does this save? (write: natural gas, petroleum or coal)	Does it use less energy? (Yes or No)	Does it use energy more efficiently? (Yes or No)	How can we encourage this conservation measure? (brainstorm as many ideas as you can)
Flying passenger airplanes only when they are full					
Shipping freight by train instead of truck					
Replacing incandescent light bulbs with fluorescent lights					
Reducing heating and cooling where space is unoccupied					
Recycling steel, paper, glass, aluminum					
Developing and using mass transit systems					

CONCEPT:

No. 2 As much as 30-50% of the energy consumed in the U.S. is wasted.

ACTIVITY:

ENERGY PROVERBS!

MATERIALS:

Set of "proverbs," 3 x 5 cards, pencil, paper, magic markers, light colored construction paper, pictures from magazines or photographs, scissors, glue or paste.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

1. Print interesting "proverbs" on 3 x 5 cards (These can be taken from Bible, Poor Richard's Almanac, or a number of other sources.)
2. Have students rewrite proverbs using energy conservation tips. These may be printed on the cards or placed on construction paper and illustrated with pictures, etc.

Example: "A clean chimney keeps the house entire."

"Twenty less trips saves a barrell of oil a day."

A stitch in time saves nine.
An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
A penny saved is a penny earned.
You can't teach an old dog new tricks.

3. Create an energy bulletin board from student efforts.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Students will think of interesting and clever ways to express energy conservation.

CONCEPT: No. 2 As much as 30-50% of the energy consumed in the U.S. is wasted.

ACTIVITY:

WHICH BOILS FASTER: WATER IN AN UNCOVERED PAN OR A COVERED PAN?

MATERIALS:

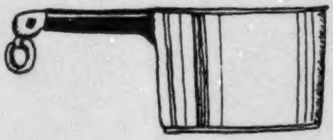
Hot plate
Pan with lid
Watch
Water
Styrofoam cups
Metric measuring cup

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

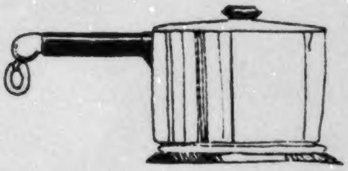
1. Turn on the hot plate.

   Add 500 ml of cold water — no lid.

2. Place the pan on the hot plate, and start timing. How long does it take for the water to boil vigorously?



3. Empty the pan and let it cool. Add 500 ml of cold water and cover the pan. Begin timing when you put it on the hot plate. How long does it take to boil the water?



Record:

	boiling time
uncovered pan	
covered pan	

EXPECTED RESULTS:

The student will be able to determine why covering the pan saves energy.

CONCEPT: No. 2 { As much as 30-50% of the energy consumed in the U.S. is wasted.

ACTIVITY: CASH FOR TRASH - Recycling Waste Materials Project

MATERIALS:

Aluminum Cans
Bi-Metal Cans
Newspapers
Plastic Soft Drink Bottles
Glass Bottles (Non-Refillable)

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

Have students collect materials for recycling. Can be undertaken as a class project or for school-wide participation.

See attached ad for details.

EXPECTED RESULTS: Students can see the benefits of recycling waste materials and receive monetary benefits as well!

SAVE

CASH

FOR

TRASH

Announcing the newest innovation in recycling—**drive-thru,** one-step, multi-material buy back recycling centers. These new centers are conveniently located in Kroger parking lots throughout the Nashville area. The materials which will be accepted are as follows:

- **ALUMINUM CANS**-Relatively free of dirt and other contaminates. (Separated)
- **BI-METAL CANS** (ALUMINUM STEEL)-Relatively free of dirt and other contaminates. (Separated)
- **NEWSPAPERS**-Bundled or in grocery bags. (No Magazines)
- **PLASTIC SOFT DRINK BOTTLES**-Clean and free of caps.
- **GLASS BOTTLES** (NON-REFILLABLE)-Metal free and color sorted.

143 McGavock Pike
Donelson

RECYCLE
CENTER HOURS:

MONDAY THRU SATURDAY 9 A.M.-5 P.M.

CONCEPT: No. 2 As much as 30-50% of the energy consumed in the U.S. is wasted.

ACTIVITY: LEARN TO READ YOUR ELECTRIC METER!

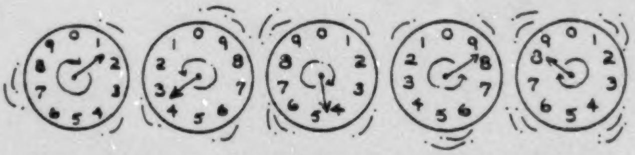
MATERIALS: Pencil, Paper. Charts showing examples of meters. Home electric meters.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

1. Use the suggested meter charts and explain how to read the meter. Give practice examples.
2. Read the meter at your home.
3. Record the readings for 2 days. Subtract: how many kilowatt hours did you use. How does this compare with other families?

After studying conservation techniques, students may wish to chart their own home usage over several weeks or months to see conservation success.

HOW TO READ
YOUR
ELECTRIC METER



Read the dials from right to left and copy the numbers in the same order.

When the indicator lies between two numbers, record the number it just passed. (It will always be the smaller number!)

The number above would be recorded like this: 13488 !

Note: The teacher should have each student make a model meter with movable hands or make one large meter for the whole classroom to practice reading.

EXPECTED RESULTS: Students will learn to read electric meter and understand the meaning of Kwh - kilowatt hour. They should become more conservation-conscious in their own homes.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY: HOME AND SCHOOL

GRADES 7-9

CONCEPT: No. 2 As much as 30-50% of the energy consumed in the U.S. is wasted.

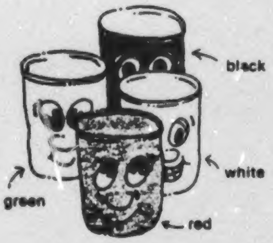
ACTIVITY:

WHAT COLOR HOLDS HEAT LONGEST?

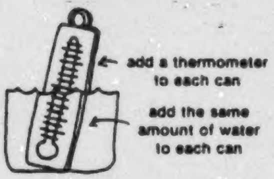
MATERIALS:

MATERIALS:

4 Juice cans
Spray paint: white, black, green, and red (or any other contrasting colors)
Hot water (close to boiling)
4 Thermometers; food colors



SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:


add a thermometer to each can
add the same amount of water to each can

Paint each can a different color.

Fill each can with the same amount of hot water (at least 40°C).

Add black water to all cans.
(mix drops of all colors together to get black)

Put a thermometer in each can.

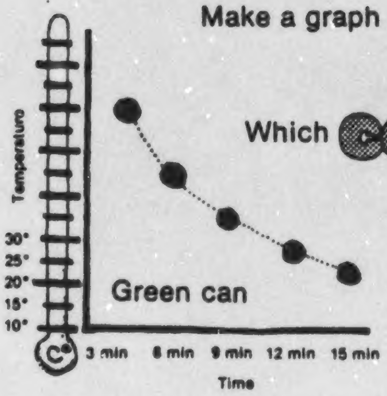
Record the water temperature in each can.

colors	starting temperature	3 min	6 min	9 min	12 min	15 min
white						
black						
green						
red						

Record the temperature every 3 minutes until the water cools to about 20°C.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Students may perform experiments which will help them better understand the effects of various colors in relation to heat retention.



Make a graph of the results for each color.

Which **COLOR** held heat best?

Summary question:

What is the best color to paint a house to keep it warm in winter?

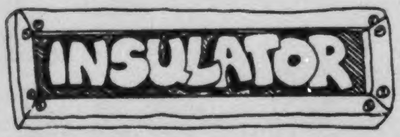
OTHER IDEAS TO EXPLORE:

Which cup of coffee will lose heat faster – a cup of black coffee or a cup of coffee with cream in it?

CONCEPT: No. 2 {As much as 30-50% of the energy consumed in the U.S. is wasted.

ACTIVITY:

WHAT'S THE BEST INSULATOR?



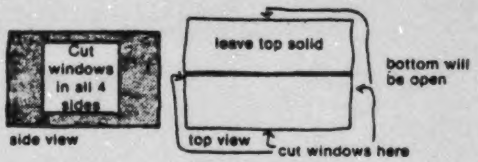
MATERIALS:

MATERIALS:

100 Watt bulb in ceramic socket—see drawings below
A variety of insulating and non-insulating materials such as wood, aluminum foil, fiberglass (7.5cm-10cm thick), glass, metal, newspaper, heavy cloth, etc.
4 Thermometers; cardboard box; watch
Masking tape; knife

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

Set up the box like this:

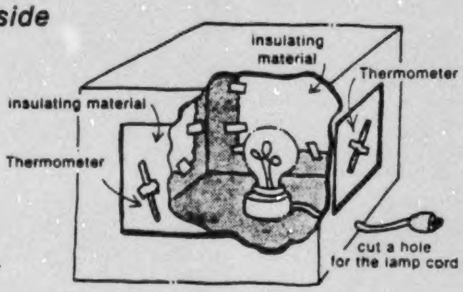

Cut windows in all 4 sides
side view
leave top solid
bottom will be open
top view
cut windows here

Tape four insulating materials over the windows on the *inside* of the box.

Tape a thermometer to the *outside* of each insulating material.

Record the starting temperatures.

Place the light in the center of the box.


insulating material
Thermometer
insulating material
Thermometer
cut a hole for the lamp cord

Turn the lamp on for 5 minutes.

Record the rise in temperature for each material. How much better is the best insulator compared to the worst?

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Students will be able to experience first-hand experiments which will help them better understand properties of various materials in relation to insulation.

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CONSERVATION OF ENERGY: HOME AND SCHOOL

GRADES 7-9

CONCEPT: No. 2 As much as 30-50% of the energy consumed in the U.S. is wasted.

ACTIVITY: THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKS TO EASE THE ENERGY CRISIS!

MATERIALS:

Research materials for students to use to learn more about various federal energy agencies, programs, and legislation.

A. Copy of the Office of Technical Assessment's Analysis of the Proposed National Energy Plan - 1977 (Carter Adm.)

B. "Making Energy Regulations" - U.S. Dept. of Energy

C. "A New Start: The National Energy Act" - U.S. D.O.E.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

1. Have students assigned to work individually or in groups on the various listings given.
2. Have them report orally on their findings. Written reports may be turned in also.
3. Discuss the 7 major energy goals of President Carter. Use Chapter 12, Issues 5-12, in developing this.
4. Have students check recent newspapers, magazines, to become better aware of President Reagan's energy plans, especially in conservation.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Students will become far more knowledgeable of the part government, especially at the federal level, is playing in meeting energy needs.

1. FEDERAL OFFICES AND AGENCIES (Energy):

DOE - Department of Energy
ERDA - Energy Research and Development Administration
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
ERA - Economic Regulatory Administration
EIA - Energy Information Administration
Environmental Liaison Division
FERC - Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FEA - Federal Energy Administration
NRC - National Regulatory Commission
OCS - Office of Conservation and Solar Applications
ORA - Office of Resource Application

2. MISCELLANEOUS:

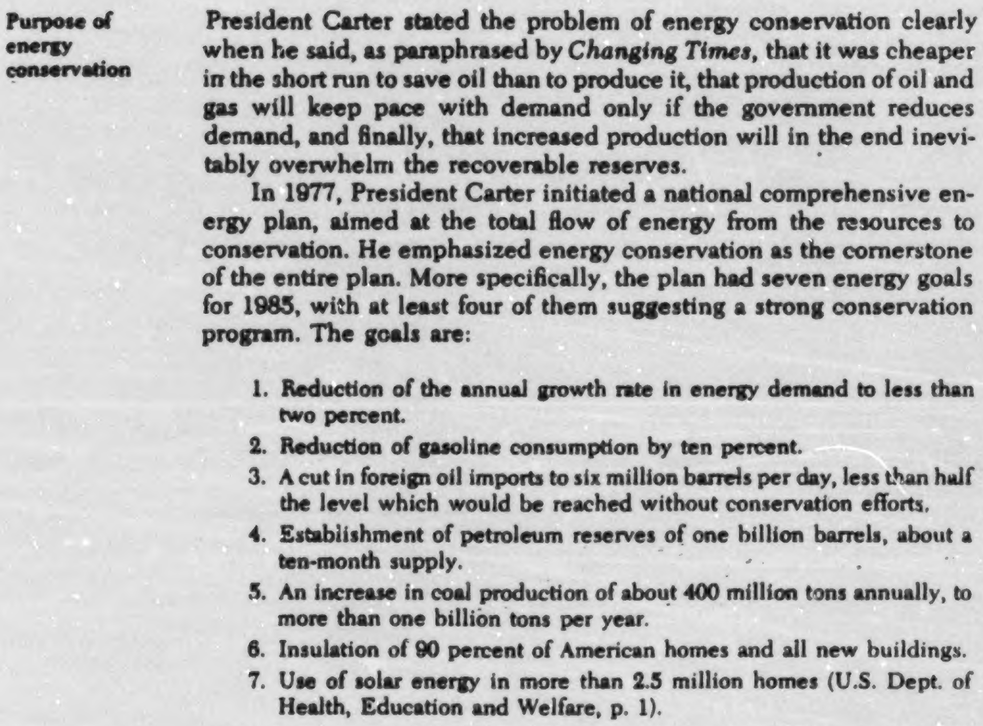
OPEC - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
TVA - Tennessee Valley Authority
TENNECO
TENNESSEE GAS PIPELINE
NASHVILLE GAS COMPANY
SOUTHEAST POWER SUPPLY
NASHVILLE ELECTRIC SERVICE
METRO WATER AND SEWERAGE DEPARTMENT

3. FEDERAL LEGISLATION/PROGRAMS:

National Energy Plan - 1977 (Carter Adm.)
Clean Air Act
Solid Waste Disposal Act - 1965
Resource Recovery Act - 1970
National Energy Act - 1978
National Energy Conservation Policy Act
Energy Tax Act - 1978
Natural Gas Policy Act - 1978
Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act
National Environmental Policy Act - 1969
Dept. of Energy Organizational Act
Materials Recovery Act - 1970
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act - 1976
Energy Security Act - 1980
Federal Ocean Dumping Act - 1974
Residential Energy Conservation Program

TVA Weatherization Program
NES Home Energy Audit (Nashville Elec. Service)
NGC Home Energy Audit (Nash. Gas Co.)

ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED NATIONAL ENERGY PLAN - August, 1977
Office of Technical Assessment (OTA)
Congress of the U.S.



Purpose of energy conservation

President Carter stated the problem of energy conservation clearly when he said, as paraphrased by *Changing Times*, that it was cheaper in the short run to save oil than to produce it, that production of oil and gas will keep pace with demand only if the government reduces demand, and finally, that increased production will in the end inevitably overwhelm the recoverable reserves.

In 1977, President Carter initiated a national comprehensive energy plan, aimed at the total flow of energy from the resources to conservation. He emphasized energy conservation as the cornerstone of the entire plan. More specifically, the plan had seven energy goals for 1985, with at least four of them suggesting a strong conservation program. The goals are:

1. Reduction of the annual growth rate in energy demand to less than two percent.
2. Reduction of gasoline consumption by ten percent.
3. A cut in foreign oil imports to six million barrels per day, less than half the level which would be reached without conservation efforts.
4. Establishment of petroleum reserves of one billion barrels, about a ten-month supply.
5. An increase in coal production of about 400 million tons annually, to more than one billion tons per year.
6. Insulation of 90 percent of American homes and all new buildings.
7. Use of solar energy in more than 2.5 million homes (U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, p. 1).

Issue 5: State, County, and Local Government Transportation Fuel Conservation
Issue 6: The Role of Mass Transit in Transportation Energy Conservation
Issue 7: Transportation Regulation and Energy Conservation
Issue 8: Scope of Buildings Conservation Program
Issue 9: Materials Available for Building Conservation
Issue 10: Tax Credits for Energy Conservation in Buildings
Issue 11: Mandatory Standards for Major Appliances
Issue 12: Communication of Conservation Information

ENERGY TECHNOLOGY: SOURCES OF POWER by Anthony Schwaller
Davis Publications, Inc.
Worcester, Massachusetts
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See Chapter 12: Energy Conservation, pp. 368-412

Federal Policy

Background

Several Acts have established national policies and programs for technologies which reclaim materials and energy from MSW. Taken together, they demonstrate Congress' growing commitment to resource recovery, primarily as a supplemental source of materials and secondarily as an alternative source of energy. However, these Acts also demonstrate a continuing commitment to large-scale rather than to small-scale projects. Because systems appropriate for smaller communities may have problems not shared by large-scale systems, an analysis of current and upcoming legislation can help to identify those areas which may need to be addressed if these alternatives are promoted in the future.

The Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965, a part of the Clean Air Act Amendments (Public Law 89-272, as amended), was the first major law prescribing the Federal role in resource recovery and reclamation from MSW. The Act recognized the contribution of solid waste disposal to air pollution abatement, and it encouraged the design and testing of solid waste management and resource recovery systems that would protect public health and the quality of the environment. To this end, it provided technical and financial assistance to State governments and interstate agencies in planning and developing programs for solid waste disposal and resource recovery. The Act also emphasized the need to improve management techniques and organizational arrangements for collecting, separating, recovering, and recycling solid wastes and for disposing of unrecoverable residues.

The stated purpose of the Resource Recovery Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-512), the second of the three major laws, was to amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965 "in order to provide financial assistance for the construction of solid waste disposal facilities." The Act not only stressed new methods of solid waste disposal, but also emphasized the importance of recycling and reuse of waste materials. In addition to monies allotted to conduct studies in several related areas, the Act made grants available for demonstration-scale resource recovery systems "of all types, and under representative geographical and environmental conditions." Further, its title II, the Materials Policy Act of 1970, established the National Commission on Materials Policy and required annual reports to the Congress on studies of various waste generation, materials recovery, and waste disposal options, practices, and policies. Under this Act the Administrator of EPA could fund resource recovery demonstration projects; award grants for State, interstate, and local planning; and recommend guidelines for solid waste recovery, collection, separation, and disposal systems.

The overall intent of these two laws, as expressed in the legislative findings of the 1970 Act, was to enhance the quality of the environment and conserve materials through the development of a national materials policy. Both emphasized that the primary responsibility for MSW collection and disposal rests at the local level.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976

Between 1970 and 1976, when the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (Public Law 94-580) was passed, the issues of alternative energy sources, of materials recovery, and of technological size and complexity had become more important to Congress. RCRA reaffirmed that "the collection and disposal of solid waste should continue to be primarily a function of State, regional, and local agencies," but it also found that "the problems of waste disposal have become national in scope . . . and necessitate Federal action." While protecting public health and enhancing the quality of the environment remained a major function of the Act, it also sought to encourage the recovery of energy and materials from MSW.

RCRA's stated purpose was to "provide technical and financial assistance for the development of management plans and facilities for the recovery of energy and other resources from discarded materials." It established an Office of Solid Waste in EPA, through which all of the designated responsibilities except those pertaining to R&D were to be carried out (sec. 2007). Thus far, EPA has provided financial assistance to approximately 66 communities for feasibility analysis, development of a procurement strategy, and the solicitation and selection of contractors to design and construct facilities.

The Act also encouraged States and municipalities to take a more active role in the development of resource recovery projects. It called for the creation of "Resource Conservation and Recovery Panels," which were to "provide State and local governments upon request and without charge teams of technical, financial, marketing, and institutional specialists to render assistance on resource recovery and conservation" (sec. 2003). EPA, through its Technical Assistance Panels Program, provided staff and consultant expertise in these areas to over 160 communities during 1978 and 1979. EPA also provides States with funds to develop comprehensive plans for dealing with all areas of MSW management, and it has established planning requirements that require the removal of State laws that impede contracting for these projects. As a further aid, EPA has drafted a guide explaining how States can provide technical assistance, financial assistance, information dissemination, and other services to local communities.

Furthermore, in a notable expansion upon earlier legislation, RCRA required the Department of Commerce to promote the dissemination and commercialization of resource recovery technologies by providing: "1) accurate specifications for recovered materials; 2) stimulation of development of markets for recovered materials; 3) promotion of proven technologies; and 4) a forum for the exchange of technial and economic data relating to resource recovery facilities" (sec. 5001).

The Department of Energy (DOE), like EPA, also provides funds for feasibility studies by communities that are considering resource recovery projects. DOE also conducts and funds research into the basic science and technology underlying various processes for resource recovery.

Finally, beyond the provisions which promote recovery of energy and materials from solid wastes generally, RCRA contained several specific provisions which bear upon the technologies' appropriateness for local development. The first provided for information exchange among the several levels of government, and between government and private firms, regarding "technical and economic levels of performance that can be attained by various available resource recovery systems" (sec. 1008); this information on the range of available alternatives should aid local governments in choosing systems appropriate to their needs. Second, the Act required the EPA Administrator to "undertake a comprehensive study and analysis of systems of small-scale and low-technology waste management." (sec. 8002) Although the subsequent report has not received wide distribution, EPA's Office of Solid Waste has launched a Small-Scale and Low Technology Program designed explicitly to respond to the waste disposal needs of small communities. This program is likely to encourage the diffusion of small-scale technologies that are appropriate for local development.

There is, however, one provision in the Act which may mitigate against small-scale technologies: section 8006 authorizes Federal grants for the demonstration of resource recovery systems; but subsection 8006(c)(B)(2) requires that the share paid by a Federal grant for the construction of a project which serves only one municipality cannot exceed 50 percent, while if a project serves more than one municipality the grant can pay for 75 percent of construction costs. This provision may allow several municipalities to build larger facilities and to realize economies of scale, but it may also cause individual communities to lose control over the design, financing, and operation of their own resource recovery systems.

Other Laws Having an Impact on Resource Recovery

✓ **The Energy Security Act of 1980** (Public Law 96-294).—Title II of this Act contains several provisions dealing with "municipal waste biomass energy." It reconfirms the Federal Government's commitment to research, development, and demonstration of energy-from-waste technologies, but it also strengthens the existing mechanisms for promoting the adoption of these technologies. The Act broadens DOE's power to encourage the construction of municipal recovery projects by increasing the Federal share of construction loans to 80 percent and by allowing risk guarantees of up to 90 percent of principal and interest (sec. 233). The Act also allows DOE to make price support loans for existing projects and price guarantees for new projects (sec. 234). Finally, the Act established within DOE an Office of Energy from Municipal Waste to administer these programs.

✓ **The Energy Tax Act of 1978** (Public Law 95-618).—This Act contains provisions that should influence resource recycling and recovery. The first provides an additional 10-percent investment tax credit (for a total of 20 percent) for the purchase of equipment used to recycle ferrous and nonferrous metals, textiles, paper, rubber, and other materials for energy conservation (sec. 301(c)(i)). The additional credit is available for a wide range of equipment placed in service after October 1, 1978. The second provision sets recycling targets for major energy-consuming industries, including the metals, paper, textile, and

---

rubber industries. Specific targets will be set for the increased use of recycled commodities over the next 10 years.

Amendments to Internal Revenue Code of 1954—Exempt Organizations (Public Law 94-568).—Section 4 of this Act requires that "the Secretary of the Treasury, in cooperation with the Administrator of EPA, make a complete study and investigation of all provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which discourage the recycling of solid waste material, and that he should report his findings to Congress, along with specific legislative proposals and detailed estimates of their costs." In compliance with this requirement, the Department of the Treasury published *Federal Tax Policies: Recycling of Solid Waste Materials* (February 1, 1979).

✓ **The Federal Ocean Dumping Act of 1974** (Public Law 92-532, as amended by Public Law 93-254).—While the general intent of the Act is the international protection of the oceans, one of its major effects has been virtually to eliminate the disposal of domestic solid wastes in the ocean. To the extent that it precludes the use of a former option for solid waste disposal, this Act increases the amount of solid wastes that communities must deal with.

CONCEPT: No. 2 As much as 30-50% of the energy consumed in the U.S. is wasted.

ACTIVITY:

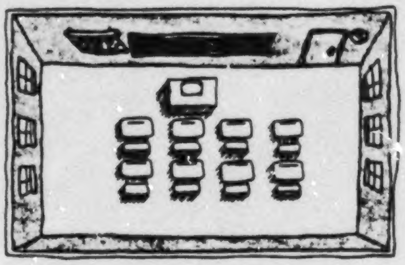
IS YOUR SCHOOL WASTING HEAT ?

MATERIALS:

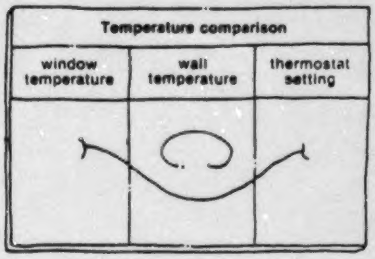
2 Thermometers
Measuring tape

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

1. Measure and record the window and wall temperatures in your classroom.

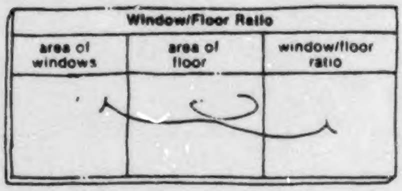


2. Record your thermostat setting. How do the temperatures compare?



Temperature comparison		
window temperature	wall temperature	thermostat setting

3. Measure the total areas of the windows. Measure the total area of the floor.



Window/Floor Ratio		
area of windows	area of floor	window/floor ratio

4. Divide the floor measurement into the window measurement to get the window to floor ratio. A ratio greater than 10% is an energy waster.

5. Take a tour around your school. Make a list of energy conservation measures for your school. How can you implement your suggestions?

EXPECTED RESULTS: The student will be able to determine is heating energy is being wasted at school.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY: HOME AND SCHOOL

GRADES 7-9

CONCEPT: No. 2 {As much as 30-50% of the energy consumed in the U.S. is wasted.

ACTIVITY: THINKING ABOUT ENERGY CONSERVATION IN PERSONAL LIVES

MATERIALS: Copies of questions for each student. Pencil, paper.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

1. Give each student a copy of the questions attached. Have them work individually on obtaining the correct answers.
2. Discuss each question with the class.
3. Let each student formulate a new energy conservation question.

EXPECTED RESULTS: Students will see a variety of ways in which energy savings can be made and the importance of conserving it wisely.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY QUESTIONS

1. Both the Smith Family and Wright Family homes contain 1500 sq. ft. of living space. Each family uses electricity in their homes. The Smith Family uses an average of 1250 kwh monthly while the Wright Family uses 1400 kwh normally. The Jones Family uses approximately 1600 kwh of electricity monthly for their home which contains 2000 sq. ft.

   The currect NES rate is 4¢ per kwh of electricity used. Figure the average monthly bill for each family. Which family would seem to be less conservation conscious in their electricity usage?

   Think of several reasons why (generally) there could be noticeable differences in the electric bills among these and other similar homeowners.

2. Besides going to work or school, list several other instances when people might conserve energy/money on transportation through commuting, sharing, pooling, etc.

3. Two air conditionditioners are on sale at Sears. Brand X and Brand Y are both rated at 10,000 BTU/hr. Brand X costs $395 and operates on 1 kilowatt of electricity. Brand Y costs $195 and operates on 2 kilowatts. Electricity costs 4¢ per kilowatt hour. Which statement is true?
   - A. Brand X will cool a room down faster.
   - B. Brand Y will cool a room faster.
   - C. Brand X is more efficient in its use of energy
   - D. Brand Y is more efficient in its use of energy.
   - E. Both X and Y cost the same amount to operate for an hour.

4. Assuming that both air conditioners are operated for an average of 1000 hours per year and have a lifetime of 10 years, which statement is true about the overall cost over the lifetime of the air conditioners?
   - A. Brand X costs $200 more.
   - B. Brand X costs $100 more
   - C. They both cost the same.
   - D. Brand Y costs $100 more.
   - E. Brand Y costs $200 more.

CONCEPT: No. No. 2 As much as 30-50% of the energy consumed in the U. S. is wasted.

ACTIVITY: KILOWATTS AND ELECTRIC BILLS!

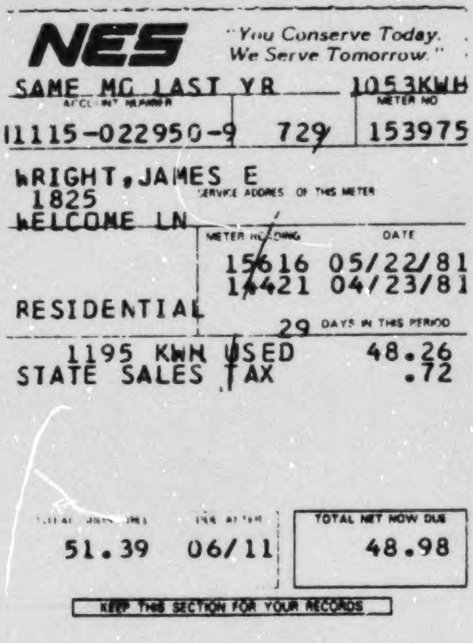
MATERIALS: Student copies of sheets (attached), pencil, paper. Electric bills from home, if available.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

1. Have students do work sheets on kilowatts.
2. Have students do work sheets on meter reading.
3. Work on interpreting and verifying accuracy of personal electric bills.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS:

1. Reading date
2. No. of days in reading
3. Kilowatts used last yr. for same period
4. Present kilowatt reading
5. Gross, net cost
6. Calculate accuracy of fuel cost using current elec. rates.



NES "You Conserve Today. We Serve Tomorrow."

SAME MG LAST YR 1053KWH

ACCOUNT NUMBER 11115-022950-9 729 METER NO 153975

WRIGHT,JAMES E
1825
WELCOME LN

SERVICE ADDRESS OF THIS METER

RESIDENTIAL

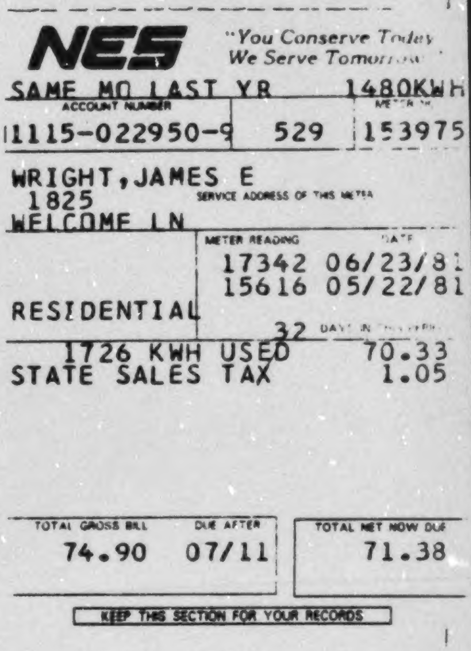
METER READING	DATE
15616	05/22/81
14421	04/23/81

29 DAYS IN THIS PERIOD

1195 KWH USED 48.26
STATE SALES TAX .72

TOTAL GROSS BILL	DUE AFTER	TOTAL NET NOW DUE
51.39	06/11	48.98

KEEP THIS SECTION FOR YOUR RECORDS



NES "You Conserve Today We Serve Tomorrow"

SAME MO LAST YR 1480KWH

ACCOUNT NUMBER 11115-022950-9 529 METER NO 153975

WRIGHT,JAMES E
1825
WELCOME LN

SERVICE ADDRESS OF THIS METER

RESIDENTIAL

METER READING	DATE
17342	06/23/81
15616	05/22/81

32 DAYS IN THIS PERIOD

1726 KWH USED 70.33
STATE SALES TAX 1.05

TOTAL GROSS BILL	DUE AFTER	TOTAL NET NOW DUE
74.90	07/11	71.38

KEEP THIS SECTION FOR YOUR RECORDS

EXPECTED RESULTS: Students will learn meaning of kilowatt hours, how to read their electric meter, calculate energy use, savings, and determine accuracy of electric bill.

RESIDENTIAL RATE--SCHEDULE RS-10
(Revision of April 2, 1981)

TO BE APPLIED TO ALL METER READINGS TAKEN ON AND AFTER APRIL 2, 1981

Availability

This rate shall apply only to electric service to a single-family dwelling and its appurtenances where the major use of electricity is for domestic purposes such as lighting, household appliances, and the personal comfort and convenience of those residing therein. Any such dwelling in which space is occasionally used for the conduct of business by a person residing therein may be served under this rate. Where a portion of a dwelling is used regularly for the conduct of business, the electricity consumed in that portion so used shall be separately metered and billed under the General Power Rate; if separate circuits are not provided by the customer, service to the entire premises shall be billed under the General Power Rate.

Character of Service

Alternating current, single-phase. 60 hertz. Voltage supplied shall be at the discretion of Distributor and shall be determined by the voltage available from distribution lines in the vicinity and/or other conditions. Multiphase service shall be supplied in accordance with Distributor's standard policy.

Base Charges

Customer Charge:

$2.10 per delivery point per month

Energy Charge:

First 500 kilowatt-hours per month at 3.453 cents per kilowatt-hour
Additional kilowatt-hours per month at 4.157 cents per kilowatt-hour

Adjustment

The customer's bill for each month shall be increased or decreased in accordance with the current Adjustment Addendum published by TVA.

Minimum Monthly Bill

The customer charge constitutes the minimum monthly bill for all customers served under this rate schedule except those customers for which a higher minimum monthly bill is required under Distributor's standard policy because of special circumstances affecting Distributor's cost of rendering service.

Payment

Bills under this rate schedule will be rendered monthly. Any amount of bill unpaid after due date specified on bill may be subject to additional charges under Distributor's standard policy.

Single-Point Delivery

The charges under this rate schedule are based upon the supply of service through a single delivery and metering point, and at a single voltage. If service is supplied to the same customer through more than one point of delivery or at different voltages, the supply of service at each delivery and metering point and at each different voltage shall be separately metered and billed under this rate schedule.

Service is subject to Rules and Regulations of Distributor.

NASHVILLE ELECTRIC SERVICE
RESIDENTIAL ENERGY DEPT.
(615) 747-3559

WHAT IS A KILOWATT-HOUR ?

Take a look at an ordinary light bulb and you will notice that its wattage is indicated. For example, the bulb might read 100 watts, 60 watts, 40 watts, and so on. The wattage marked on a bulb indicates the amount of electricity that bulb will use in one hour.

For example, a 100-watt bulb will use 100 watt-hours of electricity in 1 hour. Similarly, a 60-watt bulb will use 60 watt-hours of electricity in 1 hour. How many watt-hours electricity will a 40-watt bulb use in one hour ?

____________watt-hours.

* * *

Will a 15-watt bulb use 30 watt-hours of electricity in 1 hour ?___

Since a 40-watt bulb will use_________watt-hours of electricity in 1 hour, then the same bulb will use_____watt-hours of electricity in 2 hours. How many watt-hours of electricity will a 40-watt bulb use in four hours ? ____________

To answer this question, you must multiply the number ______ by the number________. You find that a 40-watt bulb will use__160_____watt-hours of electricity in four hours.

* * *

Answer the following:

1. A 100-watt bulb will use 100______________of electricity in 1 hour.
2. Two 100-watt bulbs will use____________________ of electricity in 1 hour.
3. How many watt-hours of electricity will 3 60-watt bulbs use in 1 hour ? in three hours ?

The average family will use many 100-watt bulbs, many other bulbs of varying wattage, and a number of electrical appliances as well. It is for this reason that the typical home will probably use during one month several thousand watt-hours of electricity.

Because the average home will use several thousand watt-hours of electricity in one mont, it is more convenient to measure the amount of electricity in a unit larger than the watt-hour. One kilowatt-hour is equal to 1000 watt-hours. REMEMBER that a kilowatt-hour is larger than a watt-hour.

Two kilowatt-hours equal __________watt-hours.

500 watt-hours equal _________of a kilowatt-hour.

How many watt-hours equal 5 kilowatt-hours. ____________

If five 200-watt bulbs were used for one hour, they would use a total of 5 times 200 watt-hours or 1000 watt-hours or 1 kilowatt-hour.

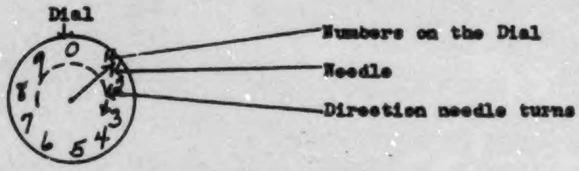
* * *

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. If each fluorescent tube in the lighting fixtures in your classroom is labeled 40 watts, how many watt-hours of electricity is being used in 1 hour ? How many kilowatt-hours in 1 hour ?
2. How many kilowatt-hours is being used today if the lights in this classroom are turned on for 8 hours ?
3. In what other ways besides the overhead lighting is electricity used in the classroom ?

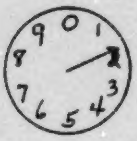
LEARNING ACTIVITY ON METER READING

The amount of electricity you use is measured by a METER attached to your house or apartment. An electricity meter has dials on which one or more needles will point to the number of kilowatt-hours of electricity that you have used since the meter was installed. One of the dials on the meter will look like this:


Dial
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
Numbers on the Dial
Needle
Direction needle turns

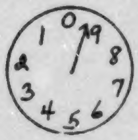
STUDY THE ILLUSTRATION BELOW.

This Dial counts units of 1000 kilowatt-hours each.


0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

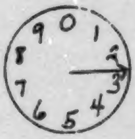
Dial A

This Dial counts units of 100 kilowatt-hours each.


0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

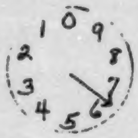
Dial B

This Dial counts units of 10 kilowatt-hours each.


0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Dial C

This Dial counts single kilowatt-hours.


0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Dial D

Dial A. The needle turns in a clockwise direction. ↻

Dial B. The needle turns in a counterclockwise direction. ↺

Dial C. The needle turns in a clockwise direction. ↻

Dial D. The needle turns in a counterclockwise direction. ↺

As the needle turns in a clockwise or counterclockwise direction, it counts one unit of electricity used. The number of units counted is THE LAST NUMBER PASSED BY THE NEEDLE.

The diagram on the preceding page of the single dial shows that one unit of electricity has been counted.

STUDY THE second illustration carefully to notice that several dials are needed to count the total number of units of electricity used in a home. The reason for the four dials is that each dial can count only ten units, so each dial as explained will count a unit of a different size.

Notice that the needle on Dial A has just passed the number 1. Therefore, this needle has just counted one unit that measures ________(1, 10, 1000) kilowatt-hours. Dial A measures_________ kilowatt-hours.

The needle on Dial B has just counted the number 9. This needle has just counted 9 units, each measuring________(9, 100, 900) kilowatt-hours. Dial B reads______________(9, 100, 900) kilowatt-hours.

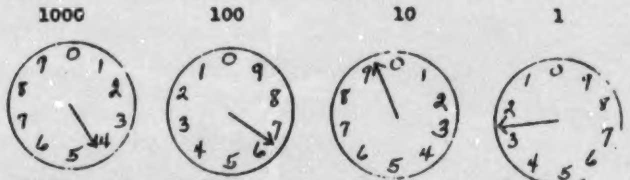
The needle on Dial C has just counted the number 2. Dial C reads_________(2, 10, 20) kilowatt-hours.

The needle on Dial D has just counted the number 6. Dial D reads________(6, 60, 1) kilowatt-hours.

The correct choices for the blanks above are 1000, 1000, 100 900, 20, 6.

In order to get the total reading of the electricity meter shown above, we must add together the readings on Dials A, B, C, and D. In other words, we must add 1000, 900, 20, and 6 to get a total of 1926 kilowatt-hours.

Study the meter below. Fill in the blanks beneath each dial.

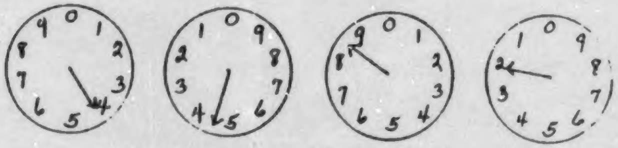


means______ means______ means____ means______

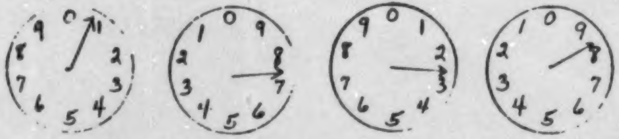
kilowatt-hours kilowatt-hours kilowatt-hours kilowatt-hours

According to your calculations, this meter shows that a total of____________kilowatt-hours have been used.

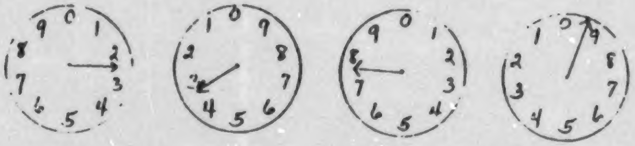
The meter shown below reads___________kilowatt-hours.



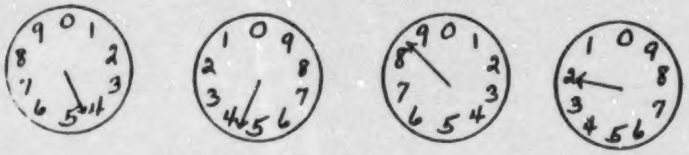
This meter reads____________kilowatt-hours.



This meter reads___________kilowatt-hours.

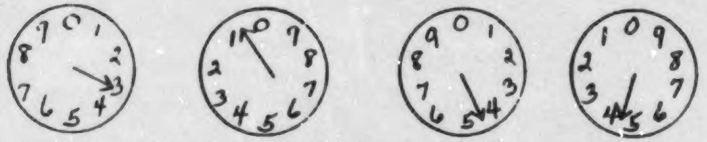


Each month a man from the power company is sent to your home to read your electricity meter. His job is to determine how much electricity you used during the month. For example, suppose your meter looked like this in the month of April:



According to the meter, you have used to date ____________ kilowatt-hours of electricity.

In May, the person from the power company makes another reading.



He finds that your electricity meter now reads____________ kilowatt-hours. Since the April reading, you have used__________ kilowatt-hours. You find this by subtracting the April reading from the May reading.

YOU SHOULD NOW BE ABLE TO FIND AND READ THE METER FOR ELECTRICITY IN YOUR OWN HOME.

DAILY USE OF ELECTRICITY IN MY HOME

DATE	TIME	ELECTRIC METER READING (kwh)	KILOWATT-HOURS USED DAILY	$
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				

ELECTRICITY RATE SCHEDULE FOR GREEN BAY (May, 1975)

ENERGY CHARGE

First 200 Kwh at	$ .0430
Next 1300 Kwh at	.0260
Over 1500 Kwh at	.0215
Total Kwh at (Fuel Clause)	.00215

SAMPLE BILL COMPUTATION: Suppose that your total electricity consumption for the month amounted to 500 Kwh. The charge for this monthly consumption would be figured out in this way.

First 200 Kwh at $.0430........$8.60
Next 300 Kwh at $.0260.........$7.80
Total of 500 Kwh at $.00215...$1.08 (Fuel Clause)
Total..$17.48

WORK SPACE FOR ABOVE COMPUTATIONS:

200
X.0430
6000
800
8.6000

300
X.0260
18000
600
7.8000

.00215
x 500
1.07500 ≐ 1.08

$ 8.60
7.80
+ 1.08
$ 17.48

COMPUTING ELECTRIC BILLS

Work all problems on this paper showing the calculations for each. Use the Green Bay rate schedule to do these.

1. Mr. Collins read his meter at the beginning of May It read 4335 Kwh. When he subtracted the April reading of 3916, he found the number of kilowatt-hours he used in one month. What would his electric bill amount to in Green Bay ?

2. Can you find an error in this bill ?

Mr. J. J. Jones
111 Energy Blvd.
Antsville, Indiana 60761

Previous meter reading	Present meter reading	No. Kwh. Used	Amount to be paid
3569	4129	560	$20.16

3. The Wisconsin Public Service Corporation decided to drop its fuel charge for the next three months. How would this reduce the electricity bill in problem 1.

CONCEPT: No. 3 Homes, offices and schools account for 24% of our total energy consumption. Savings can be made through:

A. Increasing home insulation
B. Using more efficient appliances
C. Better energy management

ACTIVITY: WHAT'S YOUR E.Q.?
ANNUAL/MONTHLY ELECTRICAL ENERGY USE & COST DATA

MATERIALS: Student copies of E.Q. Quiz

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE: This quiz may be used as a pre-test or a post-test on energy conservation around the home.

Students may use the Annual/Monthly Electric Energy Use & Cost data on the back of the quiz in a number of ways.

Suggestions:

Have each student check the appliances on the list if found in their individual homes. Have them calculate sub-totals of such appliances at current electric rate - 4¢ N.E.S. and figure total cost. (Notice chart is based on 1500 sq. ft. home.) Then have students compare an actual electric bill from their homes with their calculations.

EXPECTED RESULTS: Students will learn various ways of becoming more energy efficient at home.

Students will have a means of comparison in determining individual home use of electricity.

Lint Zephyr

2. Lint Zephyr

50%

3. 50 percent

4. Pots & Pans

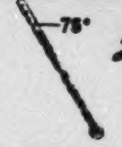
5. Insulation

more

6. More

Wasteful

7. Wasteful



50

8. 75 degrees

1/3

0. One-third

Half

29. Half

8. Motors

27. Caulk

LESS

26. Less

78 degrees or higher

25. 78 degrees or higher

effi-cient.

4. Efficient

Refrigerator door

3. Refrigerator door

what's your E.Q.?

How much do you know about energy? What's your Energy Quotient? To find out, read each statement. Find its correct answer. Then write the number of the answer in the box following the statement.

A. Slows the movement of heat. ☐

B. Recommended home temperature in winter. ☐

C. Open and close it quickly. ☐

D. A quick shower uses ______ the water of a normal bath. ☐

E. Put it around windows and doors. ☐

F. Maximum temperature for water heater. ☐

G. Insulated drapes can block out ______ of the heat from the sun. ☐

H. Look for it on an air conditioner. ☐

I. What every cooking pan needs on top. ☐

J. Heat Pump. ☐

K. Using the range oven for a heater or toaster is a ______ use of energy. ☐

L. Should be flat-bottomed. ☐

M. Air condition at ______. ☐

N. Clean it after each dryer load. ☐

O. Solid-state appliances use ______ energy than tube types. ☐

P. Vent it to the outside. ☐

Q. Heating and cooling system ______ should be cleaned or replaced every 30 days. ☐

R. Fluorescent lights are at least ______ times more efficent than incandescent lights. ☐

S. Clothes washers and dishwashers are most efficient when washing ______ loads. ☐

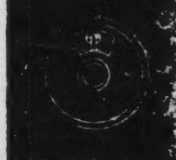
T. Small appliances are ______ users of energy. ☐

3½

9. 3½

66°

10. 66



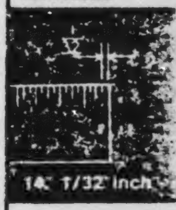
11. 68 degrees

EER

12. A high EER

Plastic

13. Plastic



14. 1/32 inch

A tight-fitting lid

15. A tight-fitting lid

200 percent heating efficiency

16. 200 percent heating efficiency

Use Electricity Wisely

Full

filters

Wise

150 degrees

170 degrees

TVA

POWER UTILIZATION DIVISION

Driving Tips To Help You Save Gas

If you have a larger ("mid-size") car, you might be surprised how much gasoline money can be saved by some simple conserving actions. In one of its "answer" booklets, Shell Oil recently compiled the savings that such a car (12.5 mpg city, 17.7 mpg highway) could accumulate over a 10,000-mile year's worth of driving (60% city, 40% highway) if any one of a number of tips were followed. The money savings are given at the end of this article.

TEA recognizes that much greater savings are possible if one swaps in the gas guzzler for a small car. The car in the Shell Oil example would have to buy gas frequently, at a price of at least $1.40 per gallon, for a yearly total of $985.60. A small car getting mileage of 25 mpg city and 35 mpg highway would spend $496.01. This savings is greater than almost any of the "tips" chart, and the small car also maintains the flexibility of personal transportation. (There is, however, the problem of safety. For tips on combating special small car hazards, write the Governor's Highway Safety Program, Suite 1800, James K. Polk State Office Building, Nashville, TN 37219, for a booklet, "Small Car Driving: A New Experience.") For the precise savings in a comparison of all auto brands, the DOE/EPA "1981 Gas Mileage Guide" is available throug the TEA ENERGY HOTLINE, 1-800-342-1340.

The big car savings for each auto efficiency tip are as follows:

IF YOU:	YOU CAN SAVE:
• Pool with three friends, 40 miles round trip. (*1,2)	$ 728 per year; 43.3 gallons per month $ 60.67 per month (*3)
• Use public transportation to commute 30 miles round trip (*1,2)	$ 364 per year; 44.0 gallons per month $ 30.33 per month
• Downsize to a 1981 compact from your 1977 mid-size and obtain 50% better mileage	$ 329 per year; 19.6 gallons per month $ 27.42 per month
• Pool with a friend, 10 miles each way (*2)	$ 242 per year; 14.4 gallons per month $ 20.00 per month
• Reduce one five mile errand daily for six days	$ 217 per year; 12.7 gallons per month $ 17.72 per month
• Keeping your new set of radials properly inflated, reduce one errand daily	$ 177 per year; 10.6 gallons per month $ 14.79 per month
• Reduce one errand daily for six days, two miles round trip	$ 107 per year; 6.3 gallons per month $ 8.89 per month
• Next car trade, buy a 4-cylinder engine model instead of a 6 or 8	$ 67 per year; 4.0 gallons per month $ 5.55 per month
• Drive at 55 mph	$ 60 per year; 3.6 gallons per month $ 5.04 per month
• Install radials when replacing tires	$ 50 per year; 3.5 gallons per month $ 4.93 per month
• Cut off air conditioning (*4)	$ 25 per year (4 warmest months)

*NOTES: (1) Fare of $1.50 a day is subtracted from these figures.
(2) Some additional savings in parking would occur.
(3) Longer radial tire life totally offsets higher price.
(4) TEA staff computation based on a study done by the city of Baltimore.

CONCEPT: No. 3 Homes, offices and schools account for 24% of our total energy consumption. Savings can be made through:

A. Increasing home insulation
B. Using more efficient appliances
C. Better energy management

ACTIVITY: ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

MATERIALS: Student copies of chart and questions.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

1. Give each student a copy of the chart. Have them decide which of the appliances are found in their homes. (Which ones are found at school?)

2. Discuss why some appliances use more kilowatts than others. Explain EER to students.

3. Figure annual costs at 4¢ per kwh; divide by 12 for average monthly cost (for those appliances found in respective homes).

4. Pretend there is a national emergency and home energy must be reduced. Each dwelling must submit a list of electrical appliances which, when removed from the home, will reduce home consumption by 25%. What will each family give up

EXPECTED RESULTS: Students will learn more about kilowatt usage in electricity, efficiency ratings of appliances, non-essentials in home appliances.

MAJOR ELECTRICAL USES IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

	Kilowatt-hour/Year
Quick Recovery Water Heater	4,811
Refrigerator/Freezer	
Manual Defrost (10–15 cubic feet)	700
Automatic Defrost (16–18 cubic feet)	1,795
Automatic Defrost (20 cubic feet & up)	1,895
Freezer (15–21 cubic feet)	
Chest Type, Manual Defrost	1,320
Upright Type, Manual Defrost	1,320
Upright Type, Automatic Defrost	1,985
Range	
With Oven	1,175
With Self-cleaning Oven	1,205
Clothes Dryer	993
Room Air Conditioner	688
(Based on 800 hours of operation per year. This figure will vary widely depending on area and specific size of unit.)	
Central Air Conditioning	4,800
Electric Resistance Heating	21,000
Heat Pump	14,000
Home Entertainment	
Radio	86
Radio/Record Player	109
Television	
Black and White (solid state)	100
Black and White (tube type)	220
Color (solid state)	320
Color (tube type)	528
Comfort Conditioning	
Air Cleaner	216
Attic Fan	291
Dehumidifier	377
Humidifier	163
Rollaway Fan	138
Window Fan	170
Laundry	
Automatic Washing Machine	103
Iron (hand)	60
Food Preparation	
Blender	1
Broiler	85
Carving Knife	8
Coffee Maker	106
Deep Fryer	83
Dishwasher	363
Mixer	2
Microwave Oven	190
Roaster	60
Trash Compactor	50
Waffle Iron	20
Miscellaneous	
Clock	17
Hair Dryer	14
Heating Pad	10
Sewing Machine	11
Shaver	0.5
Sun Lamp	0.5
Tooth Brush	1
Vacuum Cleaner	46

CONCEPT: No. 3 Homes, offices and schools account for 24% of our total energy consumption. Savings can be made through:

- A. Increasing home insulation
- B. Using more efficient appliances
- C. Better energy management

ACTIVITY:

COOKING WITHOUT HEAT

MATERIALS: Ordinary wooden box with wooden lid or board to place on top. Large enough to hold a two-quart kettle, leaving at least six inches on sides, bottom, and top to stuff insulating material.
Insulation: hay, cork, pine needles, sawdust, or wadded newspaper.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE: Pack box well with insulation material, molding a little nest in the middle for the pot.

Choose recipes in which the ingredients are covered with liquid and boiled on top of the stove first. Most soups, stews, and some puddings work.

The denser the pot, the better the heat retention. Iron and stoneware work best Receptacle and ingredients must be piping hot. Tightly seal with a lid at once, place in the insulated "nest," cover immediately with more hay, and top with an insulating pad (pillow or blanket is good). Fasten lid shut or weight down the board, covering hay box to that it is as airtight as possible. Meats generally need 8 box hours, vegetables 4-6 hours. The cooked food will be lukewarm when removed from box. Boil contents on top of stove 3-5 minutes to bring to serving temperature, plus kill any bacteria that might have developed. Be sure not to remove cover during cooking time while food is in the box!

(See attached recipes.)

EXPECTED RESULTS: Students can experience an effective means of heat conservation in cooking by trying this natural method used during World War I when fuel was scarce.

Many recipes may be adapted for the hay box, including those from Crock-Pot

The following recipe for short-rib vegetable soup is adapted from *Soup and Bread; 100 Recipes for Bowl and Board* by Julia Older and Steve Sherman (The Stephen Greene Press, 1978).

Short-Rib Vegetable Soup

- ½ cup diced onion
- 1 tablespoon minced fresh celery leaves
- ¾ cup diced potato
- ¾ cup diced carrot
- ¾ cup diced celery
- 1 cup chopped cabbage
- 1 cup fresh whole peeled tomatoes
- 2 pounds short ribs, cut into 3-inch pieces
- 5 cups water
- 1 bay leaf
- salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste
- ¼ cup barley

Assemble and prepare all vegetables. Place short ribs and water in a heavy soup pot. Turn burner to high and boil. Add all the vegetables and bring to a rolling boil. Add bay leaf, salt and pepper, and barley. Stir well. Cover immediately with a tight-fitting lid. Cook in a hay box 8 hours. Reheat on top of stove a few minutes and serve. Serves 6 to 8.

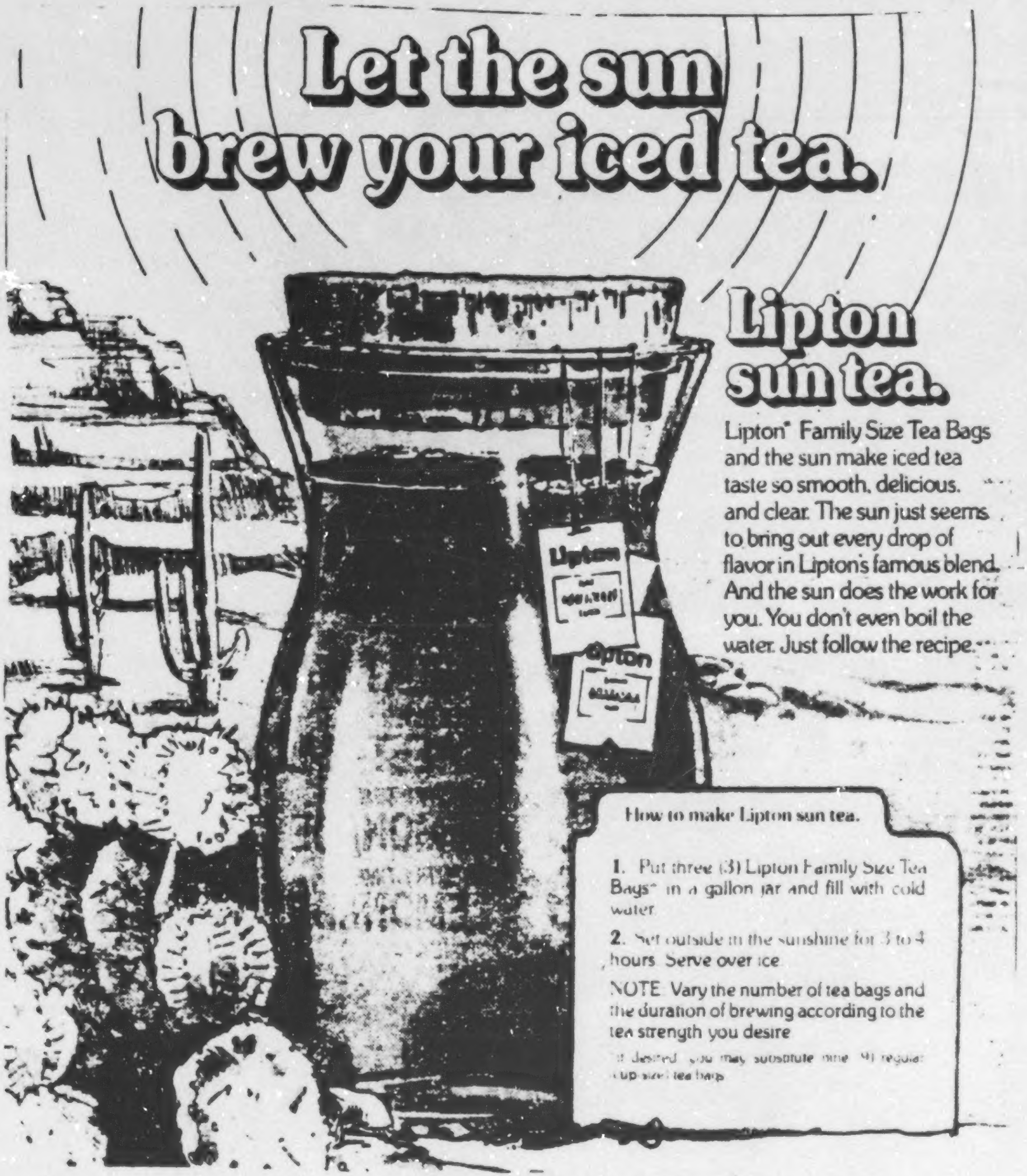
Baked Beans

- 1 pound white pea beans soaked in water to cover overnight
- ¼ cup brown sugar
- ½ cup blackstrap molasses
- ½ cup ketchup or chili sauce (optional)
- 2 teaspoons dry mustard
- 1 teaspoon vinegar
- 2 teaspoons salt
- ¼ teaspoon black pepper
- ⅛ teaspoon ginger
- ½ cup water
- 2 rashers of lean bacon, diced
- ¼ pound salt pork scalded with boiling water
- extra boiling water

Place beans in a large kettle with water to cover. Cook at a fast boil 40-60 minutes. (Beans should be edible but firm.) In a separate small pan combine brown sugar, molasses, ketchup, mustard, vinegar, seasonings, and water. Bring these ingredients to a boil. Fill a 2-2½ quart bean pot with boiling water. Put on the lid and let stand until ready to use.

Drain beans, reserving the cooking liquid in pan over high heat. Mix bacon into beans. Empty water from bean pot. Place salt pork on the bottom of the pot and cover with beans. Pour the boiling hot molasses mixture and bean liquid over the beans. If these do not cover the beans, add boiling water until beans are just covered.

Seal with lid at once and wrap pot in a towel. Place bean pot in hay box immediately and leave for 8 hours. Beans may be reheated in a kettle and returned to the bean pot for serving or storing. Serves 6 to 8.



Let the sun brew your iced tea.

Lipton sun tea.

Lipton* Family Size Tea Bags and the sun make iced tea taste so smooth, delicious, and clear. The sun just seems to bring out every drop of flavor in Lipton's famous blend. And the sun does the work for you. You don't even boil the water. Just follow the recipe.

How to make Lipton sun tea.

1. Put three (3) Lipton Family Size Tea Bags* in a gallon jar and fill with cold water.

2. Set outside in the sunshine for 3 to 4 hours. Serve over ice.

NOTE: Vary the number of tea bags and the duration of brewing according to the tea strength you desire.

*If desired, you may substitute nine (9) regular cup-size tea bags.

CONCEPT: No. 3 Homes, offices and schools account for 24% of our total energy consumption. Savings can be made through:

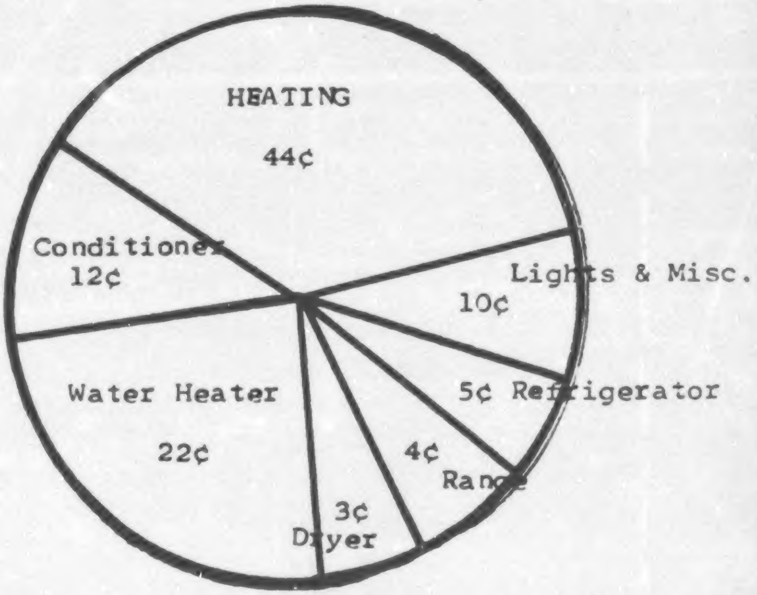
A. Increasing home insulation
B. Using more efficient appliances
C. Better energy management

ACTIVITY:

HOW YOU SPEND YOUR ENERGY DOLLAR!

MATERIALS: Copies of pie graph for each student. One copy should have unfilled blanks. Second copy should give correct infor.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:



1. Have students fill in blanks on each section of the pie chart without prior research. Major categories might be print on chalkboard first.

2. Give correct copy to students. Have them discuss each section. Or students may do research for correct answers before being given correct information.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Students will become more aware of the major costs of electricity usage in their homes and its distribution.

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CONCEPT: No. 3 Homes, offices and schools account for 24% of our total energy consumption. Savings can be made through:

A. Increasing home insulation
B. Using more efficient appliances
C. Better energy management

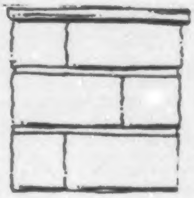
ACTIVITY:

MAKE A CONTAINER THAT WILL KEEP AN ICE CUBE FROM MELTING

MATERIALS:

Uniformly sized ice cubes
Small plastic bags
Assortment of materials to make ice cube boxes
(foil, styrofoam cups, styrofoam chips, tin cans, plastic cups, fiberglass, foam, newspaper, fabric scraps, etc.)
Various types of insulating materials
(Bricks might work — what will you use?)
Metric measuring cup

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:



Build a container large enough to hold one ice cube in a plastic bag.

After 1 hour or longer, open the containers. Measure the water in the bags.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Students will be able to determine what types of materials were the best insulators.

CONCEPT: No. 3 Homes, offices and schools account for 24% of our total energy consumption. Savings can be made through:

A. Increasing home insulation
B. Using more efficient appliances
C. Better energy management

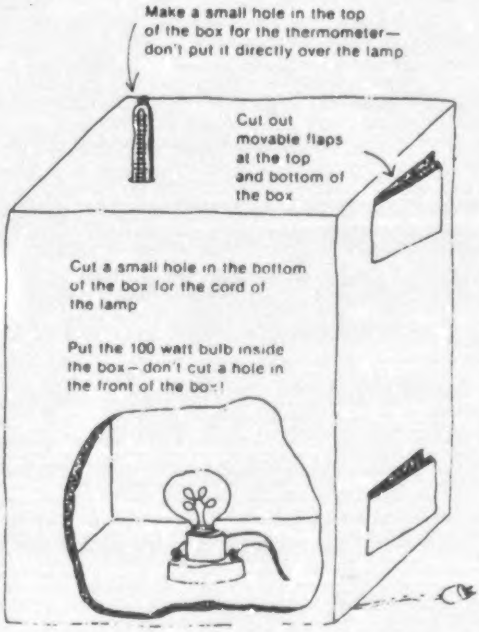
ACTIVITY:

HOW HIGH WILL THE TEMPERATURE RISE IN A CLOSED BOX WHICH IS HEATED FOR 5 MINUTES

MATERIALS:

Tall cardboard box
100 Watt bulb in ceramic socket
Thermometer
Knife; watch
Pencil; tape
Plastic food wrap

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:



Make a small hole in the top of the box for the thermometer—don't put it directly over the lamp

Cut out movable flaps at the top and bottom of the box

Cut a small hole in the bottom of the box for the cord of the lamp

Put the 100 watt bulb inside the box—don't cut a hole in the front of the box!

Record the temperature readings with the flaps open and closed.

Compare the results.

	Temperature °C					
	Start	1 min	2 min	3 min	4 min	5 min
Both flaps closed						
Top open, bottom closed						
Bottom open, top closed						
Both flaps open						

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY: HOME AND SCHOOL

GRADES 7-9

CONCEPT: No. 3 Homes, offices and schools account for 24% of our total energy consumption. Savings can be made through:

A. Increasing home insulation
B. Using more efficient appliances
C. Better energy management

ACTIVITY: USING THERMOGRAMS!

MATERIALS: Copies of several different thermograms for group or individual student use. Pencil, paper.

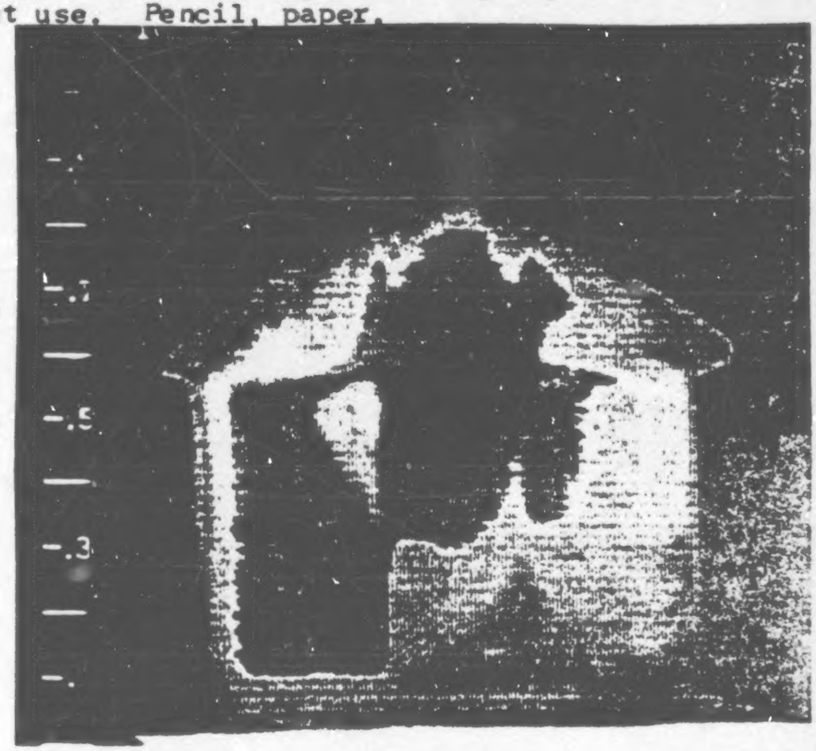


Figure 12.6. A thermogram display of a building shows areas of infrared heat losses. The places where heat is being lost shows up lighter (courtesy, Energy Conservation Consultants).

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

Explain how thermograms aretaken and used by various groups.

Have students study individual thermograms and develop theories for the heat losses indicated.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Students will understand the purposes of thermograms and how they may be used to help conserve energy in a variety of places.

CONCEPT: No. 3 Homes, offices and schools account for 24% of our total energy consumption. Savings can be made through:

- A. Increasing home insulation
- B. Using more efficient appliances
- C. Better energy management

ACTIVITY: INSULATION AND R-VALUES!

MATERIALS:

A. Student copies of attached charts, data sheets
Pencil, paper.

B. Examples of various kinds of insulating materials for ceilings, walls, floor of homes. Pencil, paper, calculators.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

Part A:

Have student use a political/physical atlas or U.S. map to locate the cities indicated.

Have them determine which climate zone each is located in. Using the map legend (zone map), have them list the R-values for recommended insulation for ceilings, walls, floors beside each city.

Have them answer questions on attached sheet.

Discuss geographical, climatic influences with class.

Part B:

Let students examine insulation materials. Discuss R-values. Give theoratical problems concerning ciling insulation in various zones and costs.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Students will have understanding of geographical influences on climatic conditions in U.S. Students will learn about various types of home insulation, R-values, and increase knowledge of insulation costs and types needed according to climatic zones.

Table 12.8 THERMOSTAT SETBACK SAVINGS BY PERCENTAGE

City	*3°C (5°F)*	*6°C (10°F)*	ZONE	CEIL.	WALL	FLOOR
Atlanta, GA	11	15	___	___	___	___
Boston, MA	7	11	___	___	___	___
Buffalo, NY	6	10	___	___	___	___
Chicago, IL	7	11	___	___	___	___
Cincinnati, OH	8	12	___	___	___	___
Cleveland, OH	8	12	___	___	___	___
Columbus, OH	7	11	___	___	___	___
Dallas, TX	11	15	___	___	___	___
Denver, CO	7	11	___	___	___	___
Des Moines, IA	7	11	___	___	___	___
Detroit, MI	7	11	___	___	___	___
Kansas City, MO	8	12	___	___	___	___
Los Angeles, CA	12	16	___	___	___	___
Louisville, KY	9	13	___	___	___	___
Madison, WI	5	9	___	___	___	___
Miami, FL	12	18	___	___	___	___
Milwaukee, WI	6	10	___	___	___	___
Minneapolis, MN	5	9	___	___	___	___
New York, NY	8	12	___	___	___	___
Omaha, NE	7	11	___	___	___	___
Philadelphia, PA	8	12	___	___	___	___
Pittsburgh, PA	7	11	___	___	___	___
Portland, OR	9	13	___	___	___	___
Salt Lake City, UT	7	11	___	___	___	___
San Francisco, CA	10	14	___	___	___	___
Seattle, WA	8	12	___	___	___	___
St. Louis, MO	8	12	___	___	___	___
Syracuse, NY	7	11	___	___	___	___
Washington, DC	9	13	___	___	___	___

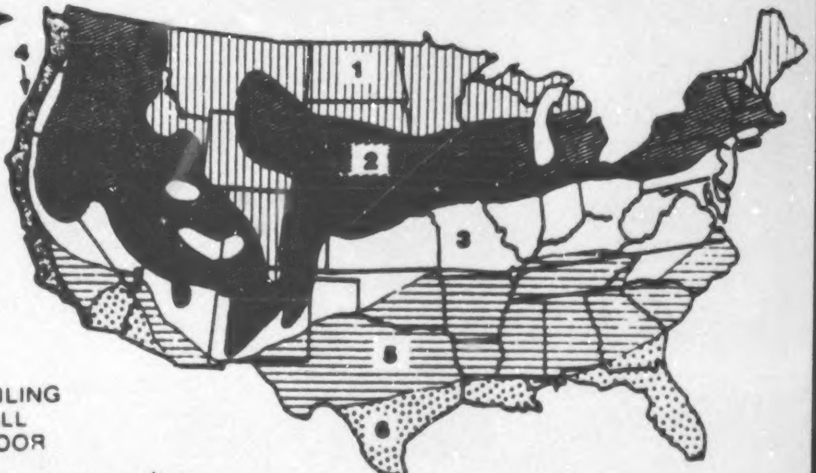
Note. Setting back the thermostat 6°C (10°F) each night for eight hours will save 16% of the heating bills in Los Angeles, California.

1. Look at a physical atlas. What geographical features seem to influence the climatic divisions indicated on the map. →

2. What does latitude have to do with climatic conditions?

3. What types of heating/cooling are more economically feasible for the various zones?

INSULATION R—VALUES FOR VARIOUS GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS



1	2	3	4	5	6	
▥	■	□	▨	☰	▒	
38	33	30	19	26	26	CEILING
19	19	19	11	19	13	WALL
22	22	19	11	13	11	FLOOR

Figure 12.1. A geographical summary of the R-values needed in ceilings, walls, and floors. Note: These insulation values are for homes heated with natural gas. Other forms of heating are generally higher (adapted from FMC Corporation, p. 9).

PART B :

Table 12.4 COST VS. R-VALUE BALANCE

Heating Cost				*Recommended Insulation (ceiling) R-value ZONE*					
Gas-Natural/ Therm	*Oil/ gallon*	*Electric Resistance/ kilowatt-hour*	*Electric Heat Pump/ kilowatt-hour*	*6*	*5*	*4*	*3*	*2*	*1*
$ .09	$ .13	$ —	$ .01	R-19	R-19	R-19	R-19	R-19	R-19
.12	.17	—	.013	R-19	R-19	R-19	R-19	R-19	R-30
.15	.21	—	.017	R-19	R-19	R-19	R-19	R-30	R-30
.18	.25	.01	.02	R-19	R-19	R-19	R-19	R-30	R-30
.24	.34	.013	.026	R-19	R-19	R-19	R-30	R-33	R-38
.30	.42	.016	.033	R-19	R-19	R-30	R-30	R-33	R-38
.36	.50	.02	.04	R-19	R-30	R-30	R-33	R-38	R-44
.54	.75	.03	.06	R-19	R-30	R-33	R-38	R-49	R-44
.72	1.00	.04	.08	R-19	R-38	R-40	R-44	R-49	R-60
.90	1.25	.05	.10	R-19	R-38	R-44	R-49	R-57	R-66

Note. In order to use this chart, find the zone the building is located in, determine the heating cost of the particular fuel and locate the suggested R-value that is economically feasible (ceiling).

simply find which climate zone the building is in. Select the heating cost which is usually found on monthly heating bills. Then locate the suggested insulation levels for the particular zone expressed as R-values.

After reviewing this chart, several conclusions can be made concerning heat loss or gain through conduction.

1. As energy cost increases each year, consumers can insulate more, still gaining an economic advantage.
2. Colder zones mean more insulation for winter heating efficiency.
3. Warmer zones mean more insulation for summer air conditioning.
4. Natural gas is generally less expensive to heat a home.
5. Electric resistance heating is generally more expensive to heat a home.

Table 12.6 TYPICAL R-VALUES OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF INSULATION WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

	R/Inch	*Inches Needed For*					
		R11	*R19*	*R22*	*R34*	*R38*	
Loose Fill							
Blown-Machine							
Fiberglass	R2.25	5	8.5	10	15.5	17	2
Mineral Wool	R3.125	3.5	6	7	11	12.5	1
Cellulose	R3.7	3	5.5	6	9.5	10.5	1
Loose Fill							
Poured-Hand							
Cellulose	R3.7	3	5.5	6	9.5	10.5	1
Mineral Wool	R3.125	3.5	6	7	11	12.5	1
Fiberglass	R2.25	5	8.5	10	15.5	17	2
Vermiculite	R2.1	5.5	9	10.5	16.5	18	2
Batts or Blankets							
Fiberglass	R3.14	3.5	6	7	11	12.5	1
Mineral Wool	R3.14	3.5	6	7	11	12.5	1
Rigid Board							
Polystyrene beadboard (Styrofoam)	R3.6	3	5.5	6.5	9.5	10.5	1
Extruded polystyrene	R4–5.41	3–2	5–3.5	5.5–4	8.5–6.5	9.5–7	1
Urethane	R6.2	2	3	3.5	5.5	6.5	8
Fiberglass	R4.0	3	5	5.5	8.5	9.5	1
Foam							
Ureaformaldehyde	R4.8 (35 degrees F)	2.5	4	4.5	7	8	1

CONCEPT: No. 3 Homes, offices and schools account for 24% of our total energy consumption. Savings can be made through:

A. Increasing home insulation
B. Using more efficient appliances
C. Better energy management

ACTIVITY: HOME ENERGY CONSERVATION RESEARCH

MATERIALS: Pencil, paper, assorted materials on home energy conservation for students to use.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE: This may be done individually or in groups of students. Students should study energy materials available on home conservation, make tours of inspection in their respective homes, and determine suggestions for conservation measures which might be taken in each of the following categories:

Windows
Ventilation
Insulation:
  Attic
  Walls
  Floor
Laundering

Fireplaces
Doors
Water Heater
Appliances
Lighting
Awnings
Landscaping

Cooling
Heating
Pipes
Colors
Shades, Blinds, Curtains
Cooking
General

EXPECTED RESULTS: Students will learn new and reasonable means of home energy conservation and become more conscious personally of the part they can play in home energy conservation.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY: HOME AND SCHOOL

GRADES 7-9:

CONCEPT: No. 4 Transportation accounts for 25% of our total energy consumption. Savings can be made through:

A. Reducing auto size, weight
B. Improving driving habits
C. Improving commuter habits
D. Encouraging mass transit

ACTIVITY:

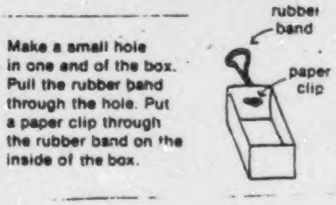
DOES IT TAKE MORE ENERGY TO MOVE A HEAVY OBJECT OR A LIGHT ONE?

MATERIALS:

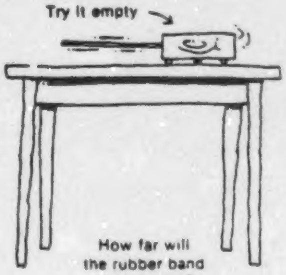
Shoe boxes; paper clips
Pencils (round ones are better)
  or dowel rods
Heavy weights or books
Rubber band assortment
Metric ruler

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

1. Attach the rubber band to the shoe box so that it can be pulled along a table top.

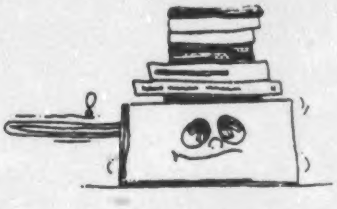

Make a small hole in one end of the box. Pull the rubber band through the hole. Put a paper clip through the rubber band on the inside of the box.

2. Measure how far the rubber band will stretch with the box empty.



3. Fill the box with some books or weights and repeat the experiment.

4. Add even more weights and repeat the experiment.


How far will the rubber band stretch now?

EXPECTED RESULTS:

The students will determine that it takes more energy to move a heavy object than a lighter one.

CONCEPT: No. 4 Transportation accounts for 25% of our total energy consumption. Savings can be made through:

A. Reducing auto size, weight
B. Improving driving habits
C. Improving commuter habits
D. Encouraging mass transit

ACTIVITY:

WILL YOUR BICYCLE COAST TWICE AS FAR IF YOUR TIRES HAVE TWICE THE PRESSURE?

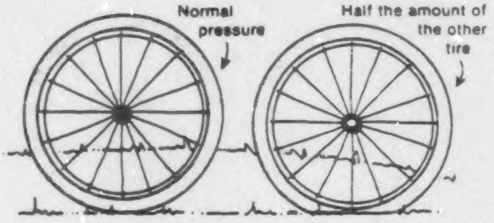
MATERIALS:

Bicycle pump
2 Bicycles, similar type
1 Tire pressure gauge

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

1. Inflate one bicycle's tires to normal pressure. Inflate the other's tires to half that amount.

2. Have two students of similar weight ride side by side at the same speed. When they reach a marked line on the ground, have them coast the rest of the way.


Normal pressure
Half the amount of the other tire

3. Compare how far each goes.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

The students will be able to determine that a bicycle will coast twice as far if the tires have twice the pressure and apply this to the importance of checking tire pressure on a car.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY: HOME AND SCHOOL

GRADES 7-9:

CONCEPT: No. 4 Transportation accounts for 25% of our total energy consumption. Savings can be made through:

- A. Reducing auto size, weight
- B. Improving driving habits
- C. Improving commuter habits
- D. Encouraging mass transit

ACTIVITY: SAVING GASOLINE IN TRANSPORTATION!

MATERIALS:

Gasoline Mileage Test (student copies)
Sets of Shell Answer Books
Pencil, paper, calculators (if possible)
Nomographs
Copies of attached sheets, if possible

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

1. Have students take the 9-question Gasoline Mileage Test and go over results.
2. Have students see how many gasoline savers they can spot in the accompanying picture.
3. Have students answer the set of attached questions. They may work individually or in groups.

EXPECTED RESULTS: Students will learn much more about saving gasoline in everyday transportation experiences.

GASOLINE SAVER QUESTIONS

1. Make a checklist of safety and gasoline-type savers which car drivers might routinely check periodically.

2. What statistics are available concerning the 55mph speed limit? Does driving under 55 mph save fuel? Does driving under 55 mph save lives? How do you feel about this?

3. Study the pictures of the 5 types of tires. What has caused each problem? How do tires affect fuel usage and conservation?

4. What is an octaine number? Does the octaine number affect gasoline mileage? Should a driver ever change octain numbers in the gasoline he buys?

5. What types of alternative transportation are ordinarily cheaper and fuel-conservers besides the automobile? Are there advantages/disadvantages?

6. How do you determine what gas mileage a car is getting?

7. What is a Mileage Record? What is a Nomograph. Explain how to use one.

8. How does increase in speed affect gasoline cost and fuel efficiency? What factors are involved? What do the statistics tell us is the best highway cruising speed?

9. Using the Annual Fuel Costs Chart (1981), figure in-town and highway driving costs for your current car at the approximate current gasoline cost. Have the class compare results.

10. Using the "What's Your Car;s Mileage Rating?" chart, determine whether your current car is a "miser" or "guzzler." Compare results with other class members.

11. Do the results you got in #10 question coincide with the information given on the chart which shows differences in average mileage between thirteen groups of cars?

12. Why does the individual driving a car make a difference in fuel conservation (example: two boys drive the same, identical car, over the same 300-mile trip. They're mpg rate turns out several miles difference.)

13. Make a list of driving habits you notice over a two-day period which cause unnecessary fuel usage. Bring your list to class and compare with others.

14. What do you think is the most fuel efficient 1981 car on the market today? What does it cost approximately? Check an official source (Consumer Report, etc.) and see which class member was most accurate.

Gasoline Mileage Test

This quiz may open your eyes or confirm your views about what effect a tune-up, grades of gasoline, tires and driving habits have on gasoline mileage. Try it.

1. An engine that's badly out of tune can cut gas mileage by ___%.
2% 5% 10% or more.

2. A switch from bias-ply to steel radial tires can be expected to improve gas mileage ___%.
2% 5% 7% at least 10%.

3. Premium gasolines burn cleaner and give your engine more power than regular gasoline.
☐True ☐False

4. A car started cold and driven only one mile will lose about ___% of the gas mileage it gets when warmed up.
10% 20% 50%

5. Higher octane gasoline automatically gives you better mileage.
☐True ☐False

6. The same brand and grade of gasoline may vary in different areas of the country.
☐True ☐False

7. A car traveling at 70 mph generally loses ___% of the gas mileage of the same car going 45 mph.
15% 25% 35%

8. A car may need higher octane gasoline as it gets older.
☐True ☐False

9. A catalytic converter cuts mileage.
☐True ☐False

See back cover for correct answers.

Q. Is "alternate" transportation really cheaper?

A. Probably several hundred dollars a year cheaper. And it could save a lot of wear and tear on your car and your nervous system. Here are some rough estimates of what you can save with alternate transportation:

1. **Car pooling** — Remember our "average" driver? Let's say he has a 20 mile round trip to and from work each day. He could save $207 a year by car pooling with just one other person. By organizing or joining a four-person car pool, he could save $310! These savings are for gasoline only.
2. **Public Transportation** — The same commuter paying $1.00 a day for the bus or train, could save over $178 a year, on gasoline alone.
3. **Motorcycle** — A man I know commutes 28 miles round-trip by motorcycle, rain or shine (except when there's ice on the road). Compared to our average car his 50-mpg bike will save him over $400 this year on gas alone. Drawbacks? In his words, "Occasionally uncomfortable — usually dangerous."

Remember, the savings above are based on our "average" driver. The more gas *your* car uses, the more you save by *not* using it.

Q. What about a bicycle?

A. Most people wouldn't care to make a 20-mile commute every day on a bicycle, but you'd be surprised how useful a bicycle can be for neighborhood errands.

As a rule of thumb, you save 10 to 20 cents a mile on gas when you ride your bike instead of using the car on a short errand.

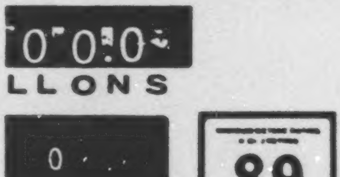
Q. What exactly is an octane number?

A. It's a measure of a fuel's ability to resist knocking.

There are two standard laboratory tests for measuring the antiknock quality of automotive gasolines. They are run in the same engine, but under different conditions. The Motor octane number is measured under severe test conditions comparable to straining an engine at low speeds. The Research octane number procedure is milder, more comparable to accelerating or climbing a hill at highway speeds. It usually gives a rating six to 10 octane numbers higher than the Motor octane rating.

In the average car, a particular gasoline's antiknock ability will fall about halfway between these values. That's why an average of the Research and Motor ratings — $\frac{R+M}{2}$ — is required by law to be posted on every gas pump. This average usually falls between 87 and 95, depending on the particular brand and grade of gasoline. By the way, an engine's octane requirement will increase with age as deposits build up. So a new car that runs well on 87 octane today may require a highe octane gasoline later.

You should also know that i creased octane alone will not increa an engine's power or gasoline mileag



The octane number you will see on gasoline pumps is an average of the Research and Motor octane ratings ($\frac{R+M}{2}$). You'll see different numbers, generally from 87 to 95. Don't buy a higher octane gasoline than you need.

Put your car through this checklist

☐ 1. Dashboard warning lights.
☐ 2. Horn.
☐ 3. Windshield washers and wipers.
☐ 4. Parking brake.
☐ 5. Brakes. Does pedal go more than halfway to floor? Is it spongy? Does it continue to sink under pressure?
☐ 6. All outside lights.
☐ 7. Motor oil level.
☐ 8. Windshield washer fluid.
☐ 9. Power steering fluid level.
☐ 10. Belt condition and tension.
☐ 11. Battery fluid level.
☐ 12. Battery cable condition.
☐ 13. Coolant level in radiator.
☐ 14. Radiator and heater hoses.
☐ 15. Tire pressure.
☐ 16. Tire wear. (Are wear indicators showing? Is wear uneven?)
☐ 17. Shock absorber action.
☐ 18. Stains from leaking fluids.

Stay alive. Drive 55.

Slowing down on the highway can save your life.

Department of Transportation statistics show that the likelihood of dying in a car crash more than doubles as traveling speed increases from 55 to 70 mph.

In the three years after the government instituted the 55 mph limit, the average number of deaths from traffic accidents decreased by some 9,000 per year when compared to the previous three years.

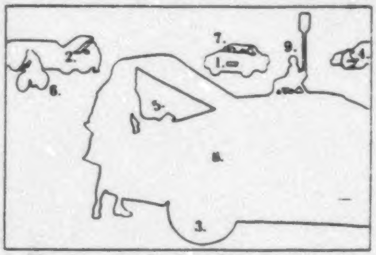
Even if saving fuel weren't so important today, the 55 mph limit's lifesaving capabilities more than justify its existence.

Nobody knows when — through no fault of their own — they'll be involved in an auto accident. The difference between life and death can be just a few miles per hour.

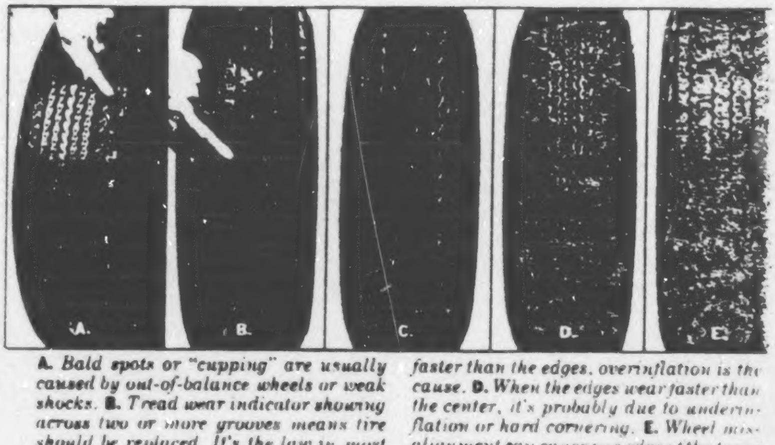
Can you find the gasoline savers in this picture?

70

This picture proves that saving gasoline begins close to home. See if you can spot nine smart, gasoline-saving ideas here and in your own neighborhood.



1. Don't speed. Speeding wastes gas. Respect the 55 mph speed limit. This single step could save America a tremendous amount of gasoline. **2. Keep your engine tuned up.** A badly out-of-tune engine can waste more than 10 percent of its gasoline. **3. Ride on radial tires.** Steel-belted radials save you about 5 percent on gasoline mileage over bias ply. **4. Maintain your tire pressure.** Tires underinflated by 20 percent can cost you 5 percent in gasoline mileage, not to mention 25 percent in tread life. Check them with a pressure gauge, especially with radials. Don't just "eyeball" them. **5. Group trips together.** Visit the laundry, grocery, post office, etc., on a *single* trip. **6. Ride a bike or walk instead of driving.** It's good for your health and America's gasoline diet. **7. Carpool if you can.** You'll save both gas and money. The U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration estimates a driver can save from $281 to $654 a year on a 20-mile daily round trip if he or she carpools. **8. Don't buy more car than you need.** Smaller cars usually cost less and use less gasoline. Look for a high EPA mileage rating when you shop. **9. Use public transportation where you can.** Airplanes, buses and trains are often cheaper and more convenient.



***A.** Bald spots or "cupping" are usually caused by out-of-balance wheels or weak shocks. **B.** Tread wear indicator showing across two or more grooves means tire should be replaced. It's the law in most states. **C.** If the center of the tread wears faster than the edges, overinflation is the cause. **D.** When the edges wear faster than the center, it's probably due to underinflation or hard cornering. **E.** Wheel misalignment can cause one edge of the tread to wear faster.*

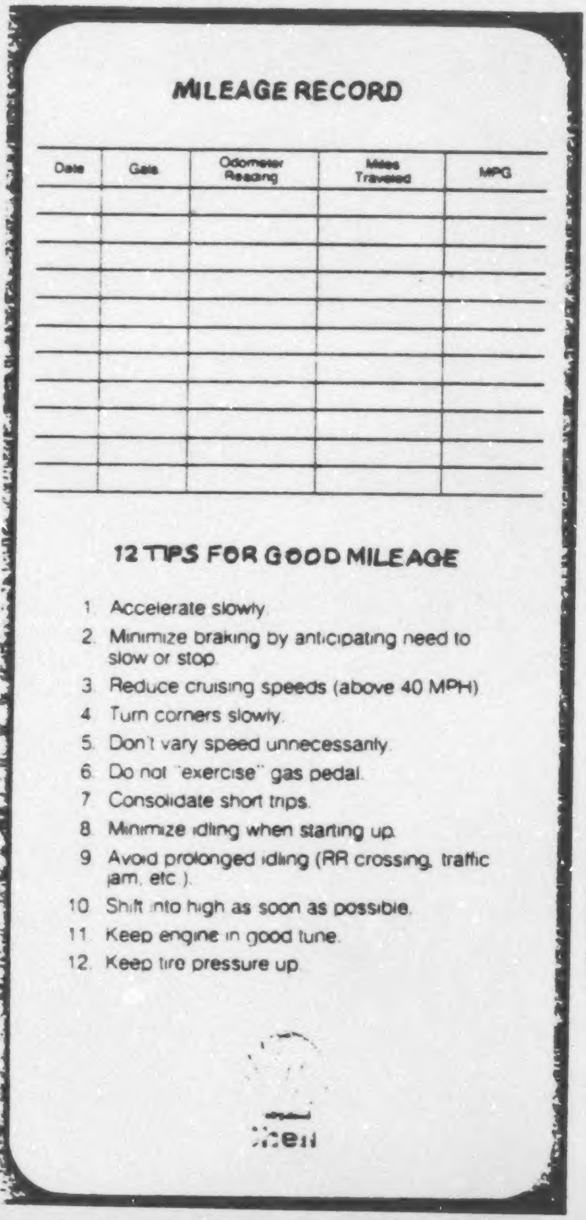
Q. How do I find out what gas mileage my car is getting?

A. Every time you buy gas, fill the tank all the way and write down the miles showing on your car's speedometer. Divide the number of miles you drove since the last fill-up by the number of gallons you put in since your last fill up. The answer will be your car's miles per gallon.

The mpg will probably be a little different each time because of differences in the weather, the car's condition and other factors.

When you eliminate a drive altogether, see how much gas you saved by dividing the length of the drive by your car's miles per gallon.

For a fast, easy way to calculate mpg, get a free Shell nomograph and keep it in the glove box. A nomograph is a simple diagram that engineers sometimes use to do quick calculations. (See box on opposite page.)



MILEAGE RECORD

Date	Gals	Odometer Reading	Miles Traveled	MPG

12 TIPS FOR GOOD MILEAGE

1. Accelerate slowly.
2. Minimize braking by anticipating need to slow or stop.
3. Reduce cruising speeds (above 40 MPH).
4. Turn corners slowly.
5. Don't vary speed unnecessarily.
6. Do not "exercise" gas pedal.
7. Consolidate short trips.
8. Minimize idling when starting up.
9. Avoid prolonged idling (RR crossing, traffic jam, etc.).
10. Shift into high as soon as possible.
11. Keep engine in good tune.
12. Keep tire pressure up.

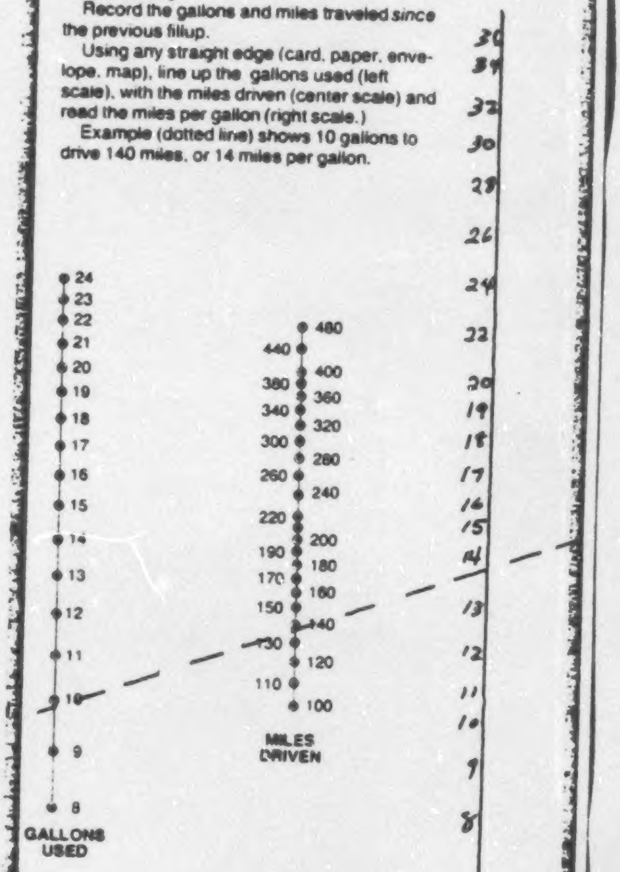
TO USE

Calculate miles per gallon only between fillups when the car is level and the tank is filled nearly to overflowing.

Record the gallons and miles traveled *since* the previous fillup.

Using any straight edge (card, paper, envelope, map), line up the gallons used (left scale), with the miles driven (center scale) and read the miles per gallon (right scale.)

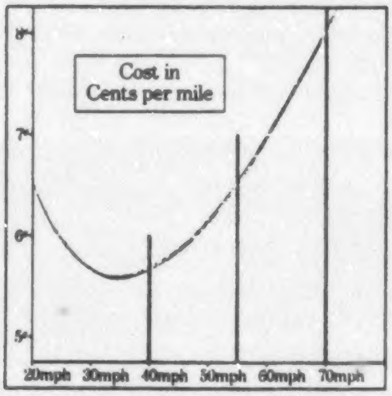
Example (dotted line) shows 10 gallons to drive 140 miles, or 14 miles per gallon.


24
23
22
21
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
GALLONS USED
480
440
400
380
360
340
320
300
280
260
240
220
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
MILES DRIVEN
34
32
30
28
26
24
22
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8

12

ANNUAL FUEL COSTS CHART
For 1981 Model Year
Based on 15,000 Miles Per Year

Est. MPG	Dollars Per Gallon 1.75	1.65	1.55	1.45	1.35	1.25	1.15
50	525	495	465	435	405	375	345
49	536	505	474	444	413	382	352
48	546	515	484	452	421	390	359
47	559	527	495	463	431	399	367
46	570	537	505	472	439	407	374
45	583	549	516	483	450	416	383
44	596	562	528	494	460	426	392
43	612	577	542	507	472	437	402
42	625	589	553	518	482	446	411
41	640	604	567	531	494	458	421
40	656	619	581	544	506	469	431
39	672	634	596	557	518	480	442
38	690	651	611	572	533	493	454
37	709	668	628	587	547	506	466
36	730	688	646	605	563	521	480
35	751	708	665	622	579	536	493
34	772	728	684	639	595	551	507
33	795	750	704	659	614	568	523
32	819	772	725	679	632	585	538
31	848	799	751	703	654	606	557
30	874	824	774	724	674	624	574
29	906	854	802	750	699	647	595
28	937	884	830	776	723	669	616
27	971	916	860	805	749	694	638
26	1011	953	895	837	780	722	664
25	1050	990	930	870	810	750	690
24	1096	1032	970	907	844	782	719
23	1142	1077	1011	946	881	816	750
22	1194	1126	1058	990	921	853	785
21	1250	1178	1107	1035	964	892	821
20	1312	1238	1162	1088	1012	938	862
19	1381	1302	1223	1144	1065	986	907
18	1460	1376	1293	1209	1126	1042	959
17	1544	1455	1367	1279	1191	1102	1014
16	1641	1547	1453	1359	1266	1172	1078
15	1751	1651	1551	1451	1351	1251	1151
14	1874	1767	1660	1553	1446	1339	1232
13	2019	1903	1788	1673	1557	1442	1327
12	2187	2062	1937	1812	1687	1562	1437
11	2386	2250	2113	1977	1841	1704	1568
10	2625	2475	2325	2175	2025	1875	1725
9	2916	2750	2583	2416	2250	2083	1916



This graph shows the relationship between speed and gasoline cost for our average car. As you can see, the cost increase between 55 mph and 70 mph is almost double the increase between 40 and 55. This is mainly due to wind resistance.

ILEAGE ROUP	SIZE	CYLINDERS	TRANS-MISSION	AIR-CON-DITIONER	APPROX. MPG PENALTY	ADDED GAS COST FOR 10,000 MI.
1	MINICOMPACT	4	MANUAL	NO	0	0
2	MINICOMPACT	4	MANUAL	YES	2.5	$15
	MINICOMPACT	4	AUTOMATIC	NO		
3	MINICOMPACT	4	AUTOMATIC	YES	5	$32
	SUBCOMPACT	4	MANUAL	NO		
4	SUBCOMPACT	4	MANUAL	YES	7	$49
	SUBCOMPACT	4	AUTOMATIC	NO		
5	SUBCOMPACT	4	AUTOMATIC	YES	9.5	$74
	SUBCOMPACT	6	MANUAL	NO		
	COMPACT	6	MANUAL	NO		
6	SUBCOMPACT	6	MANUAL	YES	10.5	$86
	SUBCOMPACT	6	AUTOMATIC	NO		
	COMPACT	6	MANUAL	YES		
	INTERMEDIATE	6	MANUAL	NO		
7	SUBCOMPACT	6	AUTOMATIC	YES	12	$104
	COMPACT	6	AUTOMATIC	NO		
	INTERMEDIATE	6	MANUAL	YES		
8	COMPACT	6	AUTOMATIC	YES	13	$119
	COMPACT	8	MANUAL	NO		
	INTERMEDIATE	6	AUTOMATIC	NO		
9	COMPACT	6	MANUAL	YES	14	$136
	COMPACT	8	AUTOMATIC	NO		
	INTERMEDIATE	6	AUTOMATIC	YES		
	INTERMEDIATE	8	MANUAL	NO		
10	COMPACT	8	AUTOMATIC	YES	15	$153
	INTERMEDIATE	8	MANUAL	YES		
11	INTERMEDIATE	8	AUTOMATIC	NO	17	$196
	FULL	8	AUTOMATIC	NO		
12	INTERMEDIATE	8	AUTOMATIC	YES	18	$222
	FULL	8	AUTOMATIC	YES		
13	LUXURY	8	AUTOMATIC	YES	19	$251

How to Read. *This chart shows differences in average mileage between thirteen groups of cars. Group one gets the best mileage. Column six shows how much less mileage other groups get. Column seven shows the cost of the additional gasoline that a car in one of those groups would need for 10,000 miles of driving.*

For example, *a car in group seven will get about 12 mpg less than a car in group one. And use about $104 worth of additional gasoline in 10,000 miles. The same car will get about 3 mpg more than a car in group 10, and by comparison would save about $49 worth of gasoline ($153 minus $104) in 10,000 miles of driving. These calculations used a national average price of 58¢ per gallon for unleaded gasoline derived from published industry price data for April 1976.*

What's your car's mileage rating?

In each category put an "X" in the box that most closely describes your car. Score thre points for each answer in the first column, two points in the second column, etc. A scor f 13 to 18 rates your car a "MISER." Seven points or less means you're driving a GUZZLER" compared to the kind of mileage you *could* be getting.

	3 Points	2 Points	1 Point	0 Points
Vehicle Type	Subcompact Minicompact	Compact	Mid-Size	Large Car or Van
Engine Type	Small Diesel	4-Cylinder	6-Cylinder Diesel V-8 Small V-8	Large V-8
Accessories	Manual Trans. no Air	Manual Trans with Air	Auto Trans. no Air	Auto Trans with Air
Tire Type and Pressure	Radials Correct Pressure	Radials Underinflated	Bias or Bias-Belted Correct Pressure	Bias or Bias-Belted Underinflated
Engine Condition	Starts Easily and Runs Smoothly	Rough Idle	Poorer than Normal Acceleration	Cuts Out When Accelerating
Oil Type	Gas-Saving Multigrade	Ordinary Multigrade	30 Weight	40 Weight

IF YOU:	YOU CAN SAVE:
• Pool with three friends, 40 miles round trip. (*1,2)	$ 728 per year; 43.3 gallons per month $ 60.67 per month (*3)
• Use public transportation to commute 30 miles round trip (*1,2)	$ 364 per year; 44.0 gallons per month $ 30.33 per month
• Downsize to a 1981 compact from your 1977 mid-size and obtain 50% better mileage	$ 329 per year; 19.6 gallons per month $ 27.42 per month
• Pool with a friend, 10 miles each way (*2)	$ 242 per year; 14.4 gallons per month $ 20.00 per month
• Reduce one five mile errand daily for six days	$ 217 per year; 12.7 gallons per month $ 17.72 per month
• Keeping your new set of radials properly inflated, reduce one errand daily	$ 177 per year; 10.6 gallons per month $ 14.79 per month
• Reduce one errand daily for six days, two miles round trip	$ 107 per year; 6.3 gallons per month $ 8.89 per month
• Next car trade, buy a 4-cylinder engine model instead of a 6 or 8	$ 67 per year; 4.0 gallons per month $ 5.55 per month
• Drive at 55 mph	$ 60 per year; 3.6 gallons per month $ 5.04 per month
• Install radials when replacing tires	$ 50 per year; 3.5 gallons per month $ 4.93 per month
• Cut off air conditioning (*4)	$ 25 per year (4 warmest months)

*NOTES: (1) Fare of $1.50 a day is subtracted from these figures.
(2) Some additional savings in parking would occur.
(3) Longer radial tire life totally offsets higher price.
(4) TEA staff computation based on a study done by the city of Baltimore.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY: HOME AND SCHOOL

GRADES 7-9:

CONCEPT: No. 4 Transportation accounts for 25% of our total energy consumption. Savings can be made through:

A. Reducing auto size, weight
B. Improving driving habits
C. Improving commuter habits
D. Encouraging mass transit

ACTIVITY: EFFECT OF SPEED ON FUEL CONSUMPTION RATES

MATERIALS: Student copies of attached chart and questions. Pencils.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

Have students study information on chart.

Let them answer questions.

Check answers and discuss findings.

EXPECTED RESULTS: Students will learn the effects of speed on fuel consumption in automobiles.

EFFECT OF SPEED ON FUEL CONSUMPTION RATES

Test Car Number and Weight (in lbs.)	Miles Per Gallon At Selected Speeds				
	30	40	50	60	70
1 (2,400)	22.74	21.94	22.22	21.08	17.21
2 (4,800)	17.12	17.20	16.11	14.92	13.13
3 (3,500)	19.30	18.89	17.29	15.67	13.32
4 (5,240)	18.33	19.28	15.62	14.22	12.74

________1. What is this form of presentation called?
a. a case study
b. a graph
c. a table
d. a simulation

________2. What does this information show?
a. The number and weight of cars in the United States.
b. Miles per gallon for different cars at various speeds.
c. How fast some cars can go.
d. Heavier cars consume less fuel at all speeds.

________3. Which car had the higest gasoline consumption at 40 MPH?
a. Car 1
b. Car 2
c. Car 3
d. Car 4

________4. Which car had the highest gasoline consumption at 70 MPH?
a. Car 1
b. Car 2
c. Car 3
d. Car 4

________5. How are the numbers in miles per gallon related to the consumption of gasoline?
a. The higher the miles per gallon number, the higher the gasoline consumption per mile.
b. The higher the miles per gallon number, the lower the gasoline consumption per mile.
c. The number of miles per gallon is not related to the gasoline consumption.

________6. For what change of speed did the greatest increase in fuel consumption occur for all test cars?
a. Between 30 and 40 MPH
b. Between 40 and 50 MPH
c. Between 50 and 60 MPH
d. Between 60 and 70 MPH

_______ 7. Which of the following has little or no effect on the amount of gas a car consumes per mile?
a. weight of the car
b. speed it is driven at
c. brand of gasoline it uses
d. horsepower of its engine

_______ 8. The amount of oil which we import each year is
a. decreasing each year.
b. increasing each year.
c. provided mostly by Canada.
d. coming mostly from Alaskan wells.

_______ 9. Which of the following would NOT be considered when we talk about energy supply?
a. The amount of a resource already discovered and known.
b. Whether it can be extracted with present methods.
c. How much it costs to extract it.
d. Past patterns of consumption.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY: HOME AND SCHOOL

GRADES 7-9:

CONCEPT: No. 4 Transportation accounts for 25% of our total energy consumption. Savings can be made through:

A. Reducing auto size, weight
B. Improving driving habits
C. Improving commuter habits
D. Encouraging mass transit

ACTIVITY: DOES THE 55 MPH SPEED LIMIT SAVE ENERGY?

MATERIALS: Student copies of attached materials:

a. Student questions
b. Data sheet
c. Student calculators, if possible

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE: Follow instructions given for the various activities given on the attached sheets.

See Teacher Edition of sheets for background and related materials.

EXPECTED RESULTS: Students will be able to analyze data, evaluate, identify factors, and come to decisions about the 55 mph speed limit.

Activity: - Does the 55 MPH Speed Limit Save Energy?

Student Questions

1. How many gallons of gasoline could be saved by driving an average car 100,000 miles at 50 mph instead of at 70 mph?
2. What are the causes of the increase in gasoline consumption as speed increases?
3. Identify some other possible benefits of lower highway speeds.
4. List some negative aspects of the 55 mph speed limit.
5. Would it be reasonable to set a speed limit of 30 mph? 40 mph?

Effect of Speed on Fuel Consumption Rates
Automobiles

Test Car Number and Net Weight (lbs.)	Miles Per Gallon At Selected Speeds				
	30	40	50	60	70
1 (4,880)	17.12	17.20	16.11	14.92	13.13
2 (3,500)	19.30	18.89	17.29	15.67	13.32
2A (3,500)	21.33	21.33	18.94	17.40	15.36
3 (3,540)	23.67	24.59	20.46	14.83	13.42
4 (3,975)	18.25	20.00	16.32	15.77	13.61
5 (2,450)	31.45	35.19	33.05	30.78	22.82
6 (3,820)	22.88	19.41	20.28	17.78	14.88
7 (3,990)	15.61	14.89	16.98	13.67	11.08
8[1] (2,050)	(24.79)	(27.22)	(26.80)	(24.11)	N.A.
9 (2,290)	21.55	20.07	19.11	17.83	16.72
10 (2,400)	22.72	21.94	22.22	21.08	17.21
11 (5,250)	18.33	19.28	15.62	14.22	12.74
12 (4,530)	20.33	20.00	17.50	16.17	14.86
Average (Unweighted)	21.05	21.07	19.49	17.51	14.93

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[1] Since vehicle #8 could not be operated satisfactorily at 70 miles per hour, its miles per gallon performances were omitted from the averages. They are, however, given in parentheses.

TEACHER EDITION: 00

Does the 55 MPH Speed Limit Save Energy?

Overview

In this lesson students will examine the fuel savings of the 55 MPH speed limit. There are three activities in this lesson.

Activity 1 is a brief class discussion in which the students take a straw vote on whether they think that fuel is saved by driving at 55 MPH instead of 70 MPH.

Activity 2 is a small group activity. The students are given a data table showing the gas mileage of several cars driven at selected speeds. They answer questions asking them to apply the data and consider possible causes for the fuel savings at lower highway speeds.

Activity 3 is a teacher-led discussion. Ideas formulated by the students about the benefits and drawbacks of slower highway speeds are presented. Factual material is supplied by the teacher to expand the students' ideas.

These activities are intended for use in General Science or Physics courses, but investigating the energy savings can be taught in a social studies classroom.

Objectives

Students should be able to:

1. analyze data concerning fuel consumption and speed.
2. evaluate the relationship between fuel consumption and speed.
3. identify the major factors affecting fuel consumption at different speeds.
4. evaluate positive and negative aspects of the 55 MPH speed limit.

Materials

Class copies of the student questions and data sheet
Student calculators, if possible

Suggested Time 1-2 class periods

Teaching Strategies Activity 1 - One way to begin this lesson on the subject of saving energy by driving slower is to present a brief history of motor vehicle speeds and speed limits.

History of Cars and Speed

The first automobile in the United States was driven in 1893. Almost immediately, man set out to see how fast he could make it go. By 1894, people were talking about an automobile race. The first race took place one year later in Chicago. It was a 52 mile race with the winner averaging 5.05 MPH.

By 1900, when cars were first produced in any large quantity, 10 MPH was considered a reasonable speed on the open road. In 1901, New York and Connecticut passed the first motor vehicle speed limit laws in the United States. The speed limits were 8 MPH in the cities and 15 MPH on the open road. These laws also contained a provision that a motorist, upon meeting a horse, must pull to the side of the road and, if necessary, turn off the motor to allow the horse to pass. These early speed laws were passed mainly to pacify the non-motorists who complained of the noise and dust as opposed to modern day speed limits that are designed to protect the motorist from himself and from other motorists. Now, of course, speed limits are imposed to conserve fuel, too.

From the very early car speeds of 5 MPH, cars quickly became capable of higher speeds. In 1904, Henry Ford set a world's land speed record of over 93 MPH! By this time, highway speeds were about 15 MPH, mostly because the road system was not designed or constructed for automobile traffic. They were more suitable for horse and buggy travel. Very few paved roads existed. However, road construction for automobile traffic began about 1900 and has continued until the present time. Speed and speed limits continued to increase as a network of paved roads grew across the nation.

- Department of Transportation

Motivating Learning The motivating question to get students thinking about fuel savings might be: Is fuel saved by driving at 55 MPH rather than 70 MPH? Take a straw vote in Yes/No columns on the chalkboard, allowing for qualified votes. Some students may say, for example, that fuel is saved by driving cars at 55 MPH, but not trucks. Accept this viewpoint without discussion at this time. A separate vote could be taken for trucks, if the class wishes.

Note: The class may agree that fuel is saved by driving slower. In this case, the straw vote might center around how much saving there is. The most useful form for expressing the savings is in miles per gallon (MPG), although percentage or dollars could be used.

Activity 2 - A good approach to this activity is to break the class into small groups of 3-5 students each. Distribute the student worksheets and data tables. Most students should complete the work without the teacher's assistance, although some may need help with the calculations in Question 1.

Activity 3 - This activity involves the whole class in a discussion of the conclusions reached in the previous activity. The discussion centers around the amounts of fuel saved, the causes for the savings, and the societal impact of the controversial 55 MPH speed limit.

Teachers' Manual

Effect of Speed on Fuel Consumption Rates
Automobiles

Test Car Number and Net Weight (lbs.)	Miles Per Gallon At Selected Speeds 30	40	50	60	70
1 (4,880)	17.12	17.20	16.11	14.92	13.13
2 (3,500)	19.30	18.89	17.29	15.67	13.32
2A (3,500)	21.33	21.33	18.94	17.40	15.36
3 (3,540)	23.67	24.59	20.46	14.83	13.42
4 (3,975)	18.25	20.00	16.32	15.77	13.61
5 (2,450)	31.45	35.19	33.05	30.78	22.82
6 (3,820)	22.88	19.41	20.28	17.78	14.88
7 (3,990)	15.61	14.89	16.98	13.67	11.08
8[1] (2,050)	(24.79)	(27.22)	(26.80)	(24.11)	N.A.
9 (2,290)	21.55	20.07	19.11	17.83	16.72
10 (2,400)	22.72	21.94	22.22	21.08	17.21
11 (5,250)	18.33	19.28	15.62	14.22	12.74
12 (4,530)	20.33	20.00	17.50	16.17	14.86
Average (Unweighted)	21.05	21.07	19.49	17.51	14.93

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[1] Since vehicle #8 could not be operated satisfactorily at 70 miles per hour, its miles per gallon performances were omitted from the averages. They are, however, given in parentheses.

Answers to Student Questions

1. How many gallons of gas could be saved by driving a car 100,000 miles at 50 mph instead of 70 mph?

In order to do this calculation the students first need to change miles per gallon into gallons per mile.

This is a reciprocal relationship

$$\frac{\text{miles}}{\text{gallon}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\text{gallons}}{\text{mile}}}$$

$$\text{At 70 mph, } 14.93\ \frac{\text{miles}}{\text{gallon}} = \frac{1}{14.93}\ \frac{\text{gallons}}{\text{mile}}$$

$$\frac{1}{14.93} = .051 \quad (1\ 0\ 14.93 = .051) \text{ so}$$

$$14.93\ \frac{\text{miles}}{\text{gallon}} = .051\ \frac{\text{gallons}}{\text{mile}}$$

$$\text{At 50 mph, } 19.49\ \frac{\text{miles}}{\text{gallon}} = 19.49\ \frac{\text{gallons}}{\text{mile}} =$$

$$.067\ \frac{\text{gallons}}{\text{mile}}$$

$$.067\ \frac{\text{gallons}}{\text{mile}} - .051\ \frac{\text{gallons}}{\text{mile}} = .016\ \frac{\text{gallons}}{\text{mile}}$$

(at 50 MPH) (at 70 MPH) (saving)

$$.016\ \frac{\text{gallons}}{\text{mile}} \times 100{,}000 \text{ miles} = 1600 \text{ gallons}$$

Roughly one billion intercity highway miles are travelled each day in the United States. One billion is 10,000 times 100,000. The savings in gas for 100,000 miles that the students calculated can be multiplied by 10,000 to find the daily savings for a national reduction in speed from 70 mph to 50 mph.

1600 gallons x 10,000 = 16,000,000 gallons

The savings in money per day or per week that can be realized by the average individual driver are not great. The average American car is driven 10 *high speed miles per day. Using the figure of .016 gallons/mile saved by driving at 50 mph instead of 70 mph, the weekly savings is only 1.1 gallons (about 67¢ if gasoline is 60¢ a gallon). This amounts to about $35 a year. At the present time motorists have no difficulty purchasing 20 gallons at a time, so 1.1 gallons is not a very noticeable savings. As our petroleum reserves dwindle causing a rise in the price of gasoline and/or rationing, this 1 gallon saved per week may become more important to the individual.*

On a national level, 16 million gallons of gasoline saved each day is significant. However, an enforced speed limit is necessary to achieve this fuel savings. The immediate savings to an individual is not enough to make a voluntary slow-down program work for very long.

The national speed limit of 55 mph yields a slightly smaller fuel than 50 mph would (11 million gallons per day vs. 16 million). The speed limit was set at 55 mph to provide better fuel economy while not seriously upsetting the interstate truck industry.

2. What are the causes of the increase in gasoline consumption as speed increases?

The two most important causes are the increase with speed in the rolling resistance and the air drag. These two terms are defined below.

Rolling Resistance: This means what it says, it is the resistance to rolling and is caused by friction between the moving parts in the drive train (the transmission and differential), in the axle and wheel bearings and between the tires and the road. It is a resisting force which the engine must overcome. The important thing to know is that it gets bigger as the wieght of the car increases and that while it does not change very much with speed while the car is traveling slower than 40 mph, it increases rapidly (as the square of the increase) above 40 mph. This latter change is probably caused by changes that occur in automobile tires as speed increases. Above 40 mph most automobile tires begin to deform. A great deal of energy goes into setting up wavelike motions in the tire rather than moving the automobile.

Air Drag: Air drag or air resistance is also a force which the engine must overcome. It depends *on the shape of the car and on its speed. The important factors are (1) that streamlining reduces the drag and (2) that the drag goes up as the square of the speed. (This means that doubling the speed quadruples the air drag.) Air drag is a larger factor in the loss of gas mileage at high speeds than rolling resistance. This is especially true for trucks which are usually not streamlined at all.*

Streamlining of automobiles began with the ill-fated Chrysler Airflow in the 1930's. Since that time autos have become continually more "sleek" and "aerodynamic." Unfortunately, real reductions in air drag have not been as great as appearances might indicate. One major reason is probably that while stylists have smoothed out the part of the car that we see, the underside of the car is the same rough, irregular shape that it was in the 1930's. A few automobiles (Porsche 904 and Jaguar E-type) have been produced with a smooth "belly-pan" and these cars have relatively low drag coefficients.

3. **Identify other possible benefits of lower highway speeds.**

SAVES LIVES

The lowered speed limit has reduced the automobile death rate. The actual number of accidents has not been significantly reduced. Accidents are less serious at lower speeds which results in fewer serious injuries and deaths.

TIRES

Tires wear longer at speeds under 40 mph. Tires deform above that speed and their rate of wear is accelerated.

MECHANICAL COMPONENTS

The engine, transmission, differential, and wheel bearings all run at lower temperature at lower speeds. Wear rate on these components increases as temperature increases. The lowered speed limit allows these things to run slower and cooler, so they can last longer.

Students may identify other hidden benefits. The ones mentioned here are measurable and important ones.

4. List some negative aspects of the 55 mph speed limit.

Wasted time and boredom are the two things that students most often identify. These complaints are very important from an energy standpoint. Our lifestyle has developed around the ability to do things and go places rapidly. Energy has not been considered in our pursuit of speed. Students need to be aware that rapid travel carries an energy penalty and that our supplies of energy are finite. Some change in our life-style is necessary if we are going to change our level of energy usage.

5. Would it be reasonable to set the speed limit at 30 mph? At 40 mph?

The answer to this question is no at the present time. There is little if any fuel saving by driving at speeds under 50 mph. There would also be extremely negative public reaction to such a drastic change in driving habits even if it represented a large fuel savings. Intercity trucks would be seriously affected by such a low speed limit.

Trucks

Trucks have not been emphasized in the above discussion because they account for only 1/4 of the total energy used anually in intercity highway travel. Fuel consumption data is provided for trucks to show students that fuel is saved by operating trucks at lower highway speeds. However, truck drivers are governed by regulations that do not apply to automobile drivers. The effects of these regulations must be considered along with fuel consumption in any discussion of whether a given speed limit is reasonable.

Safety regulations include mandatory rest stops and a 10 hour per day driving limit. Truck shipping routes and terminal locations were established considering these regulations, but with a speed limit of 60-70 mph. The safety regulations prevent truck drivers from compensating completely for the longer time that is necessary to make a given trip at lower speeds.

Present terminal locations require that a round trip between points 200 miles apart be possible in

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY: GRADES 7-9:
HOME AND SCHOOL

CONCEPT: No. 4 Transportation accounts for 25% of our total energy consumption. Savings can be made through:

A. Reducing auto size, weight
B. Improving driving habits
C. Improving commuter habits
D. Encouraging mass transit

ACTIVITY: CARPOOLING!

MATERIALS: Pencil, paper, and questions (may be written on chalkboard)

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

1. Have students work on the following problems on an individual basis.
2. Compare answers and lead a discussion.

Background: Carpooling - About 1/3 of all private auto usage is for commuting to and from work.

Problem 1: Four students carpool each day of the 175-day school year. Each lives about 5 miles from the school they attend. What is the number of miles each saves in driving if all share equally taking turns driving?

Gas sells for $1.25 per gallon. John's car gets 15 mpg. Sue's - 17 mpg. Bill's - 20 mpg. Lee's 30 mpg. Calculate each student's fuel cost for the school year for their part in the carpool. How much more in fuel costs can Lee expect to save than John?

Problem 2: Carpooling has several advantages for conservation of energy. List as many advantages as you can. What are some of the inconveniences of carpooling?

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Students will become aware of conservation possibilities through the use of carpooling.

CONCEPT: No. 4 Transportation accounts for 25% of our total energy consumption. Savings can be made through:

A. Reducing auto size, eight
B. Improving driving habits
C. Improving commuter habits
D. Encouraging mass transit

ACTIVITY: **REWARDS OF CARPOOLING**

MATERIALS: Materials related to carpooling, pencil, paper

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE:

1. Let students make lists concerning the pros/cons of carpooling.
2. Have them figure out math problems related to carpooling in various situations:

   school, work, recreation, neighborhood

3. Let them figure out savings from a carpooling situation and how long it would take them to save enough to buy a much-desired item.
4. Let them work out a plan for Nashville for carpooling (to work) for the city's inhabitants. How would it be implemented. What incentives could be planned for carpool participants.
5. What "tips" can they arrive at to make carpooling more workable and pleasant for those who join the carpool?

EXPECTED RESULTS: Students will learn more about carpooling in a variety of situations and devise creative "pros" for carpooling.

If you can do this...	It might save you this.	Then you could spend the money on something like this.
1. Next time you need tires, buy a set of steel-belted radials instead of bias-plies.[1,2]	3.5 gal. per month $4.93 per month $59 per year	**With one month's savings:** A package of good golf balls. Subscriptions to one newsweekly and two monthly magazines. **With one year's savings:** An electric blanket. A video game cartridge. Four gourmet cooking lessons.
2. Drive 55 instead of 70.[1]	3.6 gal. per mo. $5.04 per mo. $60 per year	**Month:** An extra long-distance call. A separate phone for the kids. **Year:** A decorator phone. A programmable calculator. A 3-man tent. A CB radio.
3. Order a 4-cylinder engine instead of a 6 in your next car.	4.0 gal. per mo. $5.55 per mo. $67 per year	**Month:** Steak on a hamburger night. A pound of chocolates. Two new cans of tennis balls. **Year:** A cassette tape recorder. A watch. A food processor.
4. Eliminate one errand per day, two miles round trip. (6 days per week.)[1]	6.3 gal. per mo. $8.89 per mo. $107 per year	**Month:** Burgers, fries and shakes for two. A paperback book club selection. **Year:** Somebody to mow your lawn all summer. A rod and reel. A 15-pound box of gourmet steaks. A terrific tennis racquet.
5. Use steel radials, eliminate a trip a day (combination of 3 and 4, above), and keep the tire pressure up.[1]	10.6 gal. per mo. $14.79 per mo. $177 per year	**Month:** Cable TV. Movie tickets for two adults and two children plus popcorn. **Year:** A phone-answering machine. A telescope. A car stereo cassette player. A video game.
6. Eliminate one 5-mile trip per day. (6 days per week.)[1]	12.7 gal. per mo. $17.72 per mo. $217 per year	**Month:** A board game. A real crystal wine glass. A Save the Children Federation sponsorship. **Year:** A new suit. A baby sitter 18 extra times. A shotgun.
7. Car pool with one other person, 10 miles each way.[1]	14.4 gal. per mo. $20.18 per mo. $242 per year[3]	**Month:** Cable TV with special movie channel. Two or three bottles of wine. **Year:** Two season tickets on the 40-yard line. A backyard gas grill. A home movie camera.
8. Replace your 1977 mid-size car with a 1981 compact and get 50 percent better mileage.	19.6 gal. per mo. $27.42 per mo. $329 per year	**Month:** A 1975 proof set for your coin collection. Fancy perfume. **Year:** A stereo. A 35mm camera. A microwave oven. Steel-belted radial tires (see item 1).
9. Use public transportation to commute 15 miles each way.[1]	44.0 gal. per mo. $30.33 per mo. $364 per year[3,4]	**Month:** A fancy house plant. A trip to the hairdresser. **Year:** Vacation plane tickets. Luggage. Golf clubs. A saw, a drill, and a sander.
10. Car pool with three other people, 20 miles each way.[1]	43.3 gal. per mo. $60.67 per mo. $728 per year[3,4]	**Month:** A fine china place setting. Dinner out for two. **Year:** A new sofa for your living room. A dishwasher. A big color TV.

Footnote explanations on back cover.

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Examples are based on a hypo-
thetical "typical" driver.
He drives 10,000 miles per yr,
6,000 city, 4,000 highway.
1977 mid-size car gets 12.5
mpg city and 17.7 mpg. highway,
overall average 14.2 mpg.  He
purchases 704 gallons of gas at
$1.40 per gallon. Total expendi-
ture $985.60.  There would probably
be additional savings on parking.
$1.50 per day for fare has already
been subtracted from these figures.
```

Q. Just how much money can I save by carpooling?

A. The U.S. Dept. of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration estimates a driver can save between $281 and $654 a year on a 20-mile daily round trip if he carpools. To get a rough idea of what *you* might be able to save, try this formula:

Estimate the amount of money

the number of people who'll be in your carpool. The answer is your new, lower cost of commuting.

Q. What's a good way to keep track of the money?

A. Keep a gasoline savings account in a little notebook. Divide the pages into four columns.

Column one: What you did that saved gas.

Column two: How much gas that saved.

Column three: How much money that's worth to you.

Column four: Total saved so far.

When column four gets big enough, go and buy the thing

How Saved
Gallons
January
Bought place setting
- 49.00
1

Use a notebook as a gasoline savings account. When the total savings grow large enough, buy the "reward" you've been waiting for and start on a new one. (See note 1 on back.)

Use this example to help compute your savings

Say you spend a couple of bucks a day on gas. Another two dollars for parking. That multiplies into a hefty sum every month.
$4-per day × 21 days = $84

	Individ. cost per month	Savings per month
Carpooling with one can cut the cost in half.	$42	$42
Another person drops it even more.	$28	$56
If still another joins, your cost is even less.	$21	$63

In this example carpooling saves up to $63 a month. How much could it save you?

While some purists may complain that this example doesn't include such factors as depreciation, insurance, service, maintenance and other costs, I think most will agree that it does cover the basic costs of commuting.

America's cities high on carpooling

In **Hartford, Connecticut** a computer program offers any employer, public or private, information that can help him begin a carpool program at his company. And the State Dept. of Transportation constructs carpool commuter parking lots at key highway intersections to make drive-ride programs easier.

In **Knoxville, Tennessee** all forms of ridesharing alleviate mass congestion. In this southern city, carpooling keeps over 22,000 cars off the road. If it were not for carpooling, the city would have to provide more parking space than is currently covered by the entire downtown area.

At the **San Francisco-Oakland** Bay Bridge, priority lanes for carpools with three or more persons speed commuters past long lines of single-occupant cars. And the carpoolers pay no tolls.

In **Omaha, Nebraska** a phone-in service makes it possible for drivers to find a carpool just by making a telephone call.

Ridesharing makes good corporate sense, too

On top of environmental and economic advantages, there are other corporate advantages to carpooling.

1 Employees get to work on time more often.

2 It reduces the need for new parking spaces, which can be extremely expensive.

3 Morale and work efficiency are increased because people ride to work in less congestion, in a shorter time, and with parking spaces assured or more easily available.

4 It makes it easier for non-commuters to get downtown and to other commercial areas.

5 It serves as a good long-term community relations project.

Q. Is it hard to start or join a carpool?

A. Most of the time it's relatively easy. Especially if you work for a large company or live in a city.

At Shell's downtown Houston offices, almost 70 percent of my 4800 co-workers carpool. The majority of them joined a carpool at work. Some simply got together with their neighbors on their own.

Check your place of business. There may already be a carpool system in effect. If you live in a city, find out if there's a computer matching system or a local American Automobile Association that can put you in touch with people going your way.

Put up notes in local lunchrooms, libraries, supermarkets — wherever personal notices can be posted. If none of these approaches pan out, write "Double Up," U.S. Department of Transportation (HHP-26), Washington, D.C. 20590. They, like the Highway Users Federation, can give you information about how your community or employer can organize a carpooling program.

Energy

WORDS

GLOSSARY of energy terms

barrel – A liquid measure of oil, usually crude oil, equal to 42 gallons or about 306 pounds.

base load – The minimum load of a utility (electric or gas) over a given period of time.

bioconversion – A general term describing the conversion of one form of energy into another by plants or micro-organisms. It usually refers to the conversion of solar energy by photosynthesis.

bio-fuel – A fuel derived from plant materials.

biomass – Plant materials in any form, from algae to wood.

British thermal unit (BTU) – An engineering unit of heat energy, the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water to one degree Fahrenheit.

catalytic converter – A device added to the exhaust system of an automobile that converts the air pollutants, carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrocarbons (HC), to carbon dioxide (CO_2) and water. A similar conversion also removes nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

chain reaction – A reaction that stimulates its own repetition. In a fission chain reaction a fissionable nucleus absorbs a neutron and splits in two, releasing additional neutrons. These in turn can be absorbed by other fissionable nuclei, releasing still more neutrons and maintaining the reaction.

coal gasification – The conversion of coal to a gas suitable for use as fuel through the application of heat and pressure.

coal liquefaction – The conversion of coal into liquid hydrocarbons, usually by the addition of hydrogen.

crude oil – A mixture of hydrocarbons in liquid form found in natural underground petroleum reservoirs. It has the heat content of 1.46 million calories per barrel and is the raw material from which most refined petroleum products are made.

declining block rate – A method of charging for electricity whereby a certain number of kilowatt hours (the first block) is sold at a relatively high rate and succeeding blocks at lower and lower rates. Thus the charge for energy decreases as the amount consumed increases.

deuterium – A non-radioactive isotope of hydrogen whose nucleus contains one neutron and one proton; is therefore about twice as heavy as the nucleus of normal hydrogen which consists of a single proton. Deuterium is often referred to as "heavy hydrogen."

efficiency – The efficiency of an energy conversion is the ratio of the useful work or energy output to the total work or energy input.

energy – A quantity having the dimensions of a force times a distance. It is conserved in all interactions within a closed system. It exists in many forms and can be converted from one form to another. Common units are calories, joules, BTU's and kilowatt-hours.

fission – The splitting of heavy nuclei into two parts (which are lighter nuclei), with the release of large amounts of energy and one or more neutrons.

fluidized bed – A furnace design in which the fuel is buoyed up by air and some other gas. It offers advantages in the removal of sulfur during combustion.

fossil fuels – Fuels such as coal, crude oil, or natural gas, formed from the fossil remains of organic materials.

fusion – The formation of a heavier nucleus by combining two lighter ones.

generating capacity – The capacity of a power plant to generate electricity, usually measured in megawatts (MW).

geothermal energy – The heat energy in the earth's crust whose source is the earth's molten interior. When this energy occurs as steam, it can be used directly in steam turbines.

greenhouse effect – The warming effect of carbon dioxide and water vapor in the atmosphere. These molecules are transparent to incoming sunlight but absorb and reradiate the infrared (heat) from the earth.

heat pump – A device that transfers heat from a cooler area to a warmer one (or vice versa) by the use of mechanical or electric energy. Heat pumps work on the same general principle as refrigerators and air conditioners.

horsepower – Originally, the power output of a typical working horse. Equal to 3/4 of one kilowatt or 0.18 calories per second.

hot rock reservoir – A potential source of geothermal power. The "hot rock" system requires drilling deep enough to reach heated rock and then fracturing it to create a reservoir into which water can be pumped.

hydrocarbons – Molecules composed of carbon and hydrogen atoms in various proportions. They are usually derived from living materials.

inverted block rate – A method of selling electricity whereby a first block of kilowatt hours is offered at low cost and prices increase with higher consumption.

kilowatt (kw) – A unit of power, usually used for electric power, equal to 1,000 watts.

kilowatt-hour (kw-hr) – A unit of work or energy. Equivalent to the expenditure of one kilowatt in one hour, about 853 calories.

lifetime energy cost – Cost of energy required to operate any energy-converting device during its lifetime.

liquefied natural gas (LNG) – Natural gas that has been cooled to approximately minus 160° centigrade, a temperature at which it's liquid. Since liquefaction reduces the volume of the gas some 600 times, the costs of storage and shipment are reduced.

load factors – The percentage of capacity actually utilized; for example, the average number of passengers for a certain size car divided by the passenger capacity of that size car.

megawatt (mw) – A unit of power. A megawatt equals 1,000 kilowatts, or 1 million watts.

methane gas – A light hydrocarbon; an inflammable natural gas with a heat value of 275 calories/cubic feet. It is the major component of natural gas but can be manufactured from crude oil or other organic materials.

methanol – A volatile, water-soluble, flammable liquid alcohol.

net energy – The amount of energy produced minus the energy needed to produce it.

nuclear energy – The energy released during reactions of atomic nuclei.

nuclear reactor – A device in which a fission chain reaction can be initiated, maintained and controlled.

nucleus – The extremely dense, positively charged core of an atom. It contains almost the entire mass of an atom, but fills only a tiny fraction of the atomic volume.

ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC) – A process of generating electrical energy by harnessing the temperature differences between surface waters and ocean depths.

"off-peak" power – Power generated during a period of low demand.

oil shale – A sedimentary rock containing a solid organic material called kerogen. When oil shale is heated at high temperatures, the oil is driven out and can be recovered.

passenger mile – The measure used to state the amount of BTU energy needed to carry one passenger for one mile.

peak demand period – That time of day when the demand for electricity from a power plant is at its greatest.

peak load – The maximum amount of power delivered during a stated period of time.

peak load pricing – Charging more for delivery of power during the daily period in which demand is greatest.

petroleum – An oily, flammable liquid that may vary from almost colorless to black and occurs in many places in the upper strata of the earth. It is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons and is the raw material for many products.

photosynthesis – The process by which green plants convert radiant energy (sunlight) into chemical potential energy.

photovoltaic process – The process by which solar energy is converted directly into electrical energy. Solar radiation striking certain materials is absorbed, causing seperation of electrons from atoms. The migration of these electrons in one direction and of the positively charged electron vacancies ("holes") in the other can produce a small potential difference or voltage, typically about 0.5 volts.

power – The rate at which work is done or energy expended. It is measured in units of energy per unit of time such as calories per second, and in units such as watts and horsepower.

recoverable resource – That portion of a resource expected to be recovered by present-day techniques and under present economic conditions. Includes geologically expected but unconfirmed resources as well as identified reserves.

reserve – That portion of a resource that has been actually discovered but not yet exploited and is presently technically and economically extractable.

secondary recovery – Recovery techniques used after some of the oil and gas has been removed and the natural pressure within the reservoir has decreased.

solar cell – A device which converts radiant (solar) energy directly into electrical energy by the photovoltaic process. Each cell produces about 0.5 volts and about 0.6 watts of power.

solar energy – The electromagnetic radiation emitted by the sun. The earth receives about 4,200 trillion kilowatt-hours per day.

stack gas scrubber – Device which removes sulfur dioxide from gases produced by coal combustion.

synthetic natural gas (SNG) – A gaseous fuel manufactured from coal. It contains almost pure methane, and can be produced by a number of coal gasification techniques.

synthetic oil– Oil produced from liquefaction of coal.

tar sands – Sandy substance mixed with low-grade oil.

tertiary recovery techniques – Use of heat and other methods to augment oil recovery (presumably occurring after secondary recovery).

thermal storage – A system which utilizes ceramic brick or other materials to store heat energy.

thermodynamics – The science and study of the relationship between heat and other forms of energy.

ton-mile – The term used in measuring the amount of BTU energy needed to haul one ton one mile.

topping cycle – A way to use high temperature heat energy that cannot be used in a conventional steam turbine. A gas turbine, for instance, might operate as a topping cycle on furnace gases of 2000° F and its exhaust could then heat steam for a turbine operating at 1000° F.

total energy system – Energy system using either high-efficiency gas-fired turbines or engines which generate electricity; exhaust heat from the turbines or engines is used for heating or cooling.

tritium – A radioactive isotope of hydrogen with a half-life of 12.5 years. The nucleus contains one proton and two neutrons. It may be used as a fuel in the early fusion reactors.

uranium – A heavy, naturally occurring, radioactive nucleus of atomic number 92. Uranium isotope 235_U is used as fission fuel.

watt – A metric unit of power usually used in electric measurements which gives the rate at which work is done or energy expended.

Additional Energy Words and Terms:

ATOM- The basic building block of all matter, an atom is the smallest particle of an chemical element (such as iron, hydrogen,gold,or uranium) that still has the properties of that element.

BREEDER REACTOR-A nuclear reactor that makes more nuclear fuel than it uses, by changing certain atoms that will not split into atoms that will split.

BUTANE-A gaseous hydrocarbon produced synthetically from petroleum and used as a household fuel, refrigerent, areosol propellent, and in the manufacture of synethic rubber.

COAL-A solid fuel,mostly carbon,formed from the fossils of plants living hundreds of millions of years ago.

COMBUSTION-The burning of a substance to cause it to release its energy in the form of heat.

CONSERVATION-Planned management of a natural resource to prevent exploitation,destructment, or neglect.

COOLANT-Anything pumped through a nuclear reactor to cool it or absorb the heat it produces. Common coolants are water,air,helium, and liquid sodium metal.

CRITICAL MASS-The smallest amount of nuclear fuel,like uranium,that will sustain a nuclear chain reaction of splitting atoms.

DEEP MINING-Mining that must be performed by digging underground shafts and tunnels.

DIRECT ENERGY CONVERSION-The process of changing any other form of energy into electricity without machinery that has moving parts. For example,a battery changes chemical energy into electricity by direct energy conversion .

D O E-Department of Energy.

DOMESTIC-Having to do with the home or homeland.

EFFIENCY,THERMAL-A measurement of how efficiently any device changes heat into another energy form. For example,a modern coal-burning electricty plant has about 38% thermal efficiency because just under 4/10 of the heat from burning the coal is actually changed into electricity.

ETHANOL-An alcohol,used as a fuel.

FISSION PRODUCTS-The smaller atoms formed when atoms fission or split.

FLY ASH-Tiny particles of solid ash in the smoke when fuels such as coal are burned.

FUEL-Anything that can be burned or fissioned to produce heat energy.

FUEL CELL-A device similar to a battery in which fuels such as hydrogen gas or methane can be directly combined with oxygen to produce electricity and very little heat; the principal by products of the process are water or carbon dioxide.

GAS COOLED REACTOR-A nuclear reactor that is cooled by a gas like air or helium,rather than by water or other liquid.

GASEOUS DIFFUSION-A process by which natural uranium is enriched and becomes a better nuclear fuel.

GENERATOR-A machine that generates or makes electricity. It uses mechanical energy from falling water or steam to spin a turbine that turns a coil of wire in the presence of a magnetic field. When this happens an electrical current is produced.

HORSEPOWER-A unit that measure the rate at which energy is produced or used. A man doing heavy manual labor produces energy at a rate of about .08 horsepower.
GEOTHERMAL STEAM-Steam formed by underground water seeping through hot rocks deep beneath the earth's surface.
INSULATION-Any material used to prevent the passage or leakage of electricity, heat or sound.
MATTER-Substance that occupies space and has weight.
Moderator-Material,such as water and graphite, used in a nuclear reactor to slow the speed of neutrons produced when atoms split.
MPH-Miles per hour.
NATURAL GAS-Gaseuas fuel fommed from the fossils of ancient plants and animals;often found with crude oil.
Neutron-A tiny particle, extremely heavy for its size, often found in the nucleus of an atom. Neutrons have no electrical charge, and are released when atoms split (fission).
Nomograph-A graphis representation that consists of several lines marked off to a scale and arranged in such a way that by using a straightedge to connect known values on two lines, an unknown value can be read at the point of intersection with another line.
NOTP-Nuclear Operator Training Program.
NUCLEAR POWER-The energy produced by splitting atoms(such as uranium) in a nuclear reactor.
NRC-Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
OCTANE-Any of several isomeric liquid paraffin hydrocarbons.
ODOMETER-An instrument used for measuring distances traveled.
PLUTONIUM-A heavy,man-made, radioactive metal that can be used for fuel in a nuclear reactor.
PROPANE-A colorless gas found in natural gas and petroleum.
PROLYSIS-The burning of solid wastes at high temperatures without oxygen.
R-VALUE-Resistance to heat transfer.
RADIOACTIVITY-A spontaneous change in the nucleus or center of an atom, accompanied by the release of energy called nuclear radiation.
REACTOR-The part of a nuclear power plant in which the nuclear reaction takes place and is controlled.
RECLAMATION-Recovery or restoration to a better or more usable state.
RECYCLING-The process of reusing some discarded item in a useful way.
REFORESTATION-Planting new trees on land once forested.
RESERVES-Energy resources which have actually been discovered and can be recovered.
SOLAR POWER-Electricity,heat or other useful energy produced from sunshine.
STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT-An electric power plant(either nuclear or one that burns coal or other fuel) in which heat boils water into steam, the steam is used to turn a turbine, and the turbine turns a generator to produce electricity.
STRIP MINING-Mining for coal or useful ores by removing the soil and rock found above them, rather than by tunneling underground.
SURFACE MINING-Asynonym for strip mining.
THERMAL POLLUTION-Harmful effects to the environment that may be produced by the warm water released by electric power plants into nearby lakes,rivers, or oceans.

THERMOGRAM-A photographic record made by using heat.

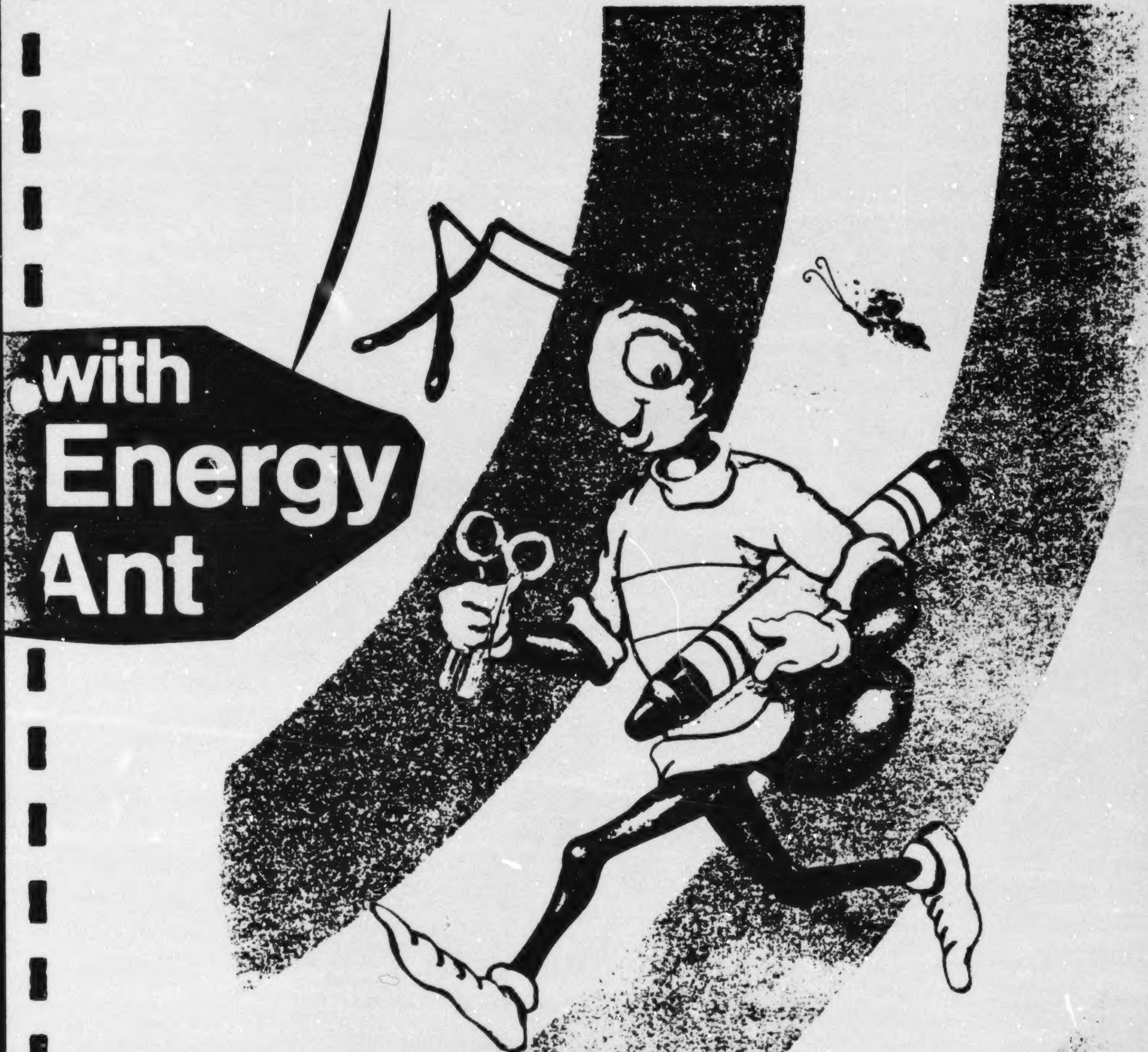
THERMOSTAT-An automatic device for regulating temperature of a heating or cooling unit.

TURBINE-A wheel-shaped engine fitted with a series of curved blades.The force of running water or jets of steam hits the blades and turns them. Giant turbines turn the generators that produce the electricity in our electric power plants.

WASTES,RADIOACTIVE-A by-product of producing power by splitting atoms in a nuclear power plant;some of these materials are highly radioactive and stay radioactive for long periods of time.

A Kilowatthour saved is a Kilowatthour you don't have to pay for. So use electricity wisely.

Looking for Energy?
A Guide to
Information Resources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ENERGY SOURCE BOOK

Where to go for help

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC does not necessarily endorse all the references below. They are merely a sampling of many viewpoints. For other references, see *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature* and *Books in Print* in your public library. Write to: ENERGY, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20401, for a free list, "Energy Guides From Uncle Sam."

BOOKS

Blandy, Thomas, and Denis Lamoureux. *All Through the House: A Guide to Home Weatherization*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1980.
Byalin, Joan. *Women's Energy Tool Kit: Home Heating, Cooling and Weatherization*. New York: Consumer Action Now, Inc., 1980.
Crowley, Maureen, ed. *Energy: Sources of Print and Nonprint Materials*. New York: Neal-Schuman Pubs., Inc., 1980.
Energy in America's Future: The Choices Before Us. Project Director Sam H. Schurr. Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, 1979.
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Energy: The Next Twenty Years. Study Group Chairman Hans H. Landsberg. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Co., 1979.
Hollander, Jack M., Melvin K. Simmons, and David O. Wood, eds. *Annual Review of Energy*. Palo Alto, Calif.: Annual Reviews, Inc., 1979.
Integral Urban House: Self-Reliant Living in the City. By the Farallones Institute. San Francisco, Calif.: Sierra Club Books, 1979.
Jeavons, John. *How to Grow More Vegetables Than You Ever Thought Possible on Less Land Than You Can Imagine*. Berkeley, Calif.: Ten Speed Press, 1979.
Loftness, Robert L. *Energy Handbook*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., 1978.
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Schelling, Thomas C. *Thinking Through the Energy Problem*. New York: Committee for Economic Development, 1979.
Stobaugh, Robert, and Daniel Yergin, eds. *Energy Future: Report of the Energy Project at the Harvard Business School*. New York: Random House, Inc., 1979.
Yanda, Bill, and Rick Fisher. *The Food and Heat Producing Solar Greenhouse*. Santa Fe, N. Mex.: John Muir Pubns.,

save energy

SELECTED DOE PUBLICATIONS THAT HELP SAVE ENERGY AND MONEY

Heating with Wood, EDM-1150
Describes the stove equipment available for burning wood safely and efficiently. Compares the heating value of different types of wood.

How to Understand Your Utility Bill, EDM-1085
Guide for reading electric and gas meters and checking utility bills, to lea how much energy is being used or saved. Includes operating costs of ma home appliances.

Insulate Your Water Heater and Save Fuel, EDM-080
Recommends ways to save fuel needed to heat water, starting with adequate insulation for the hot water tank. Estimates the savings possibl

Tips for Energy Savers, EDM-064 (English), EDM-065 (Spanish)
Practical ways to save energy in your home, garden, workshop, and car.

Posters—Conservation series in color featuring children:

He Will Thank You for Conserving Energy, EDM-338
She Will Thank You for Conserving Energy, EDM-1110
They will Thank You for Conserving Energy, EDM-337 (English), EDM-3 (Spanish)

For single copies of these or other free publications, or for information on specific energy topic, write to ENERGY, P.O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, TN 3783

DOE produces publications to fulfill a statutory mandate to disseminate information to the public on all energy sources and conservation technolog These materials are for public use and do not purport to present an exhaustive treatment of the subject.

ENERGY TECHNICALOGY:SOURCE OF POWER......Anthony Schwaller; Davis Publications,Worcestor,Mass.-1980. See Chapter 12-Energy Conservation.

ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED NATIONAL ENERGY PLAN.....August 1977. Office of Technical Assessment (OTA) Congress of the United States.

D. References

1. From the Understanding the Atom series, a complete set of which may be obtained free by teachers by writing ERDA (formerly USAEC), P.O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, Tenn. 37830.

Radioactive Wastes

2. **Nuclear Power and the Public**, Harry Foreman, editor, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Minn., 1970.

3. *Plans for the Management of AEC-Generated Radioactive Wastes*, WASH-1202(73). Division of Waste Management and Transportation, July 1973. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, GPO, price 80 cents.

1. From the Understanding the Atom series, a complete set of which may be obtained free by teachers, writing to ERDA (formerly USAEC), P.O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, Tenn. 37830.

Your Body and Radiation
Radioisotopes and Life Processes
The Genetic Effects of Radiation

2. **Nuclear Power and the Public**, Harry Foreman, editor, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Minn., 1970.

3. *The Effects on Populations of Exposure to Low Levels of Ionizing Radiation*, Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Price $2.75.

D. References

1. *You–What Oil Conservation Means to You.* Booklet discussing dependence on oil and gas. Interstate Oil Compact Commission, Educational Section, P.O. Box 53127, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73105.

2. *Conserve Energy–Our Spaceship Earth–Needs More Fuel!* Comic book tells methods of home energy conservation. Single copies from Edison Electric Institute, 90 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

1. *The Search for Tomorrow's Power*, **National Geographic**, November 1972, pp. 650 ff.

2. *Managing the Power Supply and the Environment*, Report of the Federal Power Commission's National Power Survey Task Force on Environment, July 1971. Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 20426.

3. *The Significance of Arab Oil*, booklet available in single copies from League of Arab States Information Center, 35th Floor, 747 3rd Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

4. Energy and the Future, book giving a general view. Published by American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1973.

Conservation References." They also have a slide/tape program that was developed for use by extension service agents but can be used in the classroom, church or public service groups. Request EERC/IEP 50, The Energy Conservation in the Home "Agent Kit." The kit contains a series of five booklets and coordinated slide/tape programs. Materials include:

Booklet	Slide/Tape Program
The Energy Conservation Ethic	Use and Consequences: The Energy Ethic
House: The Building where You Live	Wrap Up Your Troubles in Your Old Tool Box and Save, Save, Save
Heating and Cooling	"Stop Thief!"
Food and Energy	The Energy Sandwich
You and Your Clothes	There's More to it Than Meets the Eye

Price is $65.00 plus $3.00 for postage and handling.

Energy Education Materials

The list on the following pages is only a sampling of the energy education materials developed by school systems, nonprofit organizations, and federal agencies. Three sources appear frequently and are abbreviated as follows:

DOE/TIC Department of Energy/
Technical Information Center
PO Box 62
Oak Ridge TN 37830

(For an annotated list of all DOE materials, write Education Division, DOE Consumer Affairs, 8G082, Washington DC 20585.)

ERIC Educational Resources Info. Ctr.
Document Reproduction Service
PO Box 190
Arlington VA 22210

(Prices shown are for paper copy; all ERIC materials are also available in microfiche.)

GPO U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington DC 20402

(Write for GPO's subject bibliography index and price list 36, which provide all the information needed to locate additional educational materials.)

Bibliographies, Resource Guides

Energy Directory and Bibliography. NY State Alliance to Save Energy, 36 W. 44th St., NY NY 10036. $2.50. Guide to books, magazines, and pamphlets on alternative energy sources and energy-conscious lifestyles.

Energy Education Resource Guide. Maryland State Dept. of Education. Order ED-179421 from ERIC--$4.55. Bibliography of 91 curriculum units, teacher-annotated, indexed by subject and grade, with ordering information.

Energy Education Materials Bibliography (1978; updated version available this fall.) Prepared by the Minnesota Energy Agency. Annotated bibliography of background materials and classroom activities indexed by grade level. Includes books from educational publishers, school districts, state and federal agencies. Order ED-162900 from ERIC--$4.82.

Energy Education Materials Inventory. GPO. Vol. I (thru May 1976) stock #061-000-00183-2, $5.25. Vol. II (June 1976-Dec. 1978) stock #061-000-00341-0, $8. Comprehensive annotated bibliography of K-12 energy education materials, including AV, activity packets, printed materials, background reading, other bibliographies, all with ordering information. Prepared by the University of Houston under contract to DOE's Education Division.

STATE OF TENNESSE

JOHN COLOZZI
TENNESSEE ENERGY AUTHORITY

707 CAPITOL BLVD. BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENN. 37219

(615) 741-667
1-(800) 342-134

Energy Conservation

Energy Conservation Activity Packets. Iowa Dept. of Public Instruction (Duane Toomsen), Grimes State Off. Bldg., Des Moines IA 50319. Free to in-state teachers attending workshops; entire set, $10; individual units, $2. Three-ring notebooks (for K-2, 3, 4, 5, and 6) of multidisciplinary activities that encourage conservation, annotated student and teacher bibliographies, worksheets, and visuals.

Ideas and Activities for Teaching Energy Conservation (7-12). Free from Univ. of Tennessee Environment Ctr., South Stadium Hall, Knoxville TN 37916. Lessons and activities for science, social studies, and language arts.

Living Within Our Means: Energy and Scarcity. K-6 and 7-12. New York State Education Dept., Albany NY 12234. Out-of-state requesters order ED-093673 (K-6, $6.32) and ED-101959 (7-12, $7.82) from ERIC. Background material for a unit in energy conservation; suggestions for teaching and special activities.

Providing for Energy Efficiency in Homes and Small Buildings, developed by the American Association for Vocational Instructional Materials for DOE. Available this fall from DOE/TIC. A training program for use in vo-tech programs or in homeowner courses offered by community colleges, the material can be used for specific instruction in energy-saving methods, integrated into construction courses, or used for self-paced instruction. Teacher guide, student workbook, and three manuals covering: understanding energy conservation, determining energy gain/loss in a building, determining the most efficient practices, installing materials.

Project for an Energy-Enriched Curriculum

The National Science Teachers Association, with funding from DOE, has developed instructional packets designed to be integrated into existing classes and an Energy Education Workshop Handbook. In addition, NSTA has produced an Energy Environment Sourcebook for teachers ($5) and publishes a free bimonthly newsletter, Energy & Education. Sourcebook (stock #471-14692) and newsletter are available from NSTA, 1742 Conn. Ave. NW, Washington DC 20009. The following PEEC materials are available free from DOE/TIC:

Energy, Economy, & Environment Instructional Packets

For primary grades:
  The Energy We Use
  Community Workers and the Energy They Use
  Energy and Transportation

For upper elementary:
  Networks: How Energy Links, People, Goods, and Services
  Bringing Energy to the People: Washington, D.C. and Ghana
  Two Energy Gulfs

For junior high:
  Energy Transitions in U.S. History
  Energy, Engines, & the Industrial Revolution
  Mathematics in Energy
  Transportation and the City

For senior high:
  How a Bill Becomes a Law to Conserve Energy
  Agriculture, Energy and Society
  U.S. Energy Policy: Which Direction?

Award-Winning Energy Education Activities (for science and non-science classes). Brief descriptions of the winning entries to the 1976 NSTA Teacher Participation Contest.

Technical Information Center
Department of Energy
P.O. Box 62
Oak Ridge TN 37830

quest:
Energy Challenge (a set of 24 spirit masters for grades 5-8).
Geothermal Energy (a brochure which gives a brief overview of the scope and future of geothermal energy).

Request:
A subscription to **Energy and Education** (a bi-onthly newsletter with information of interest to teachers of energy related topics).

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Department of Energy
Mail Stop 1E-218
Washington, DC 20585

equest:
A subscription to the **Energy Insider** (a newsletter ith energy information as well as listings of new DOE ergy education materials).

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Department of Energy
Office of Consumer Affairs
Room 8G082
Washington, DC 20585

equest:
A subscription to **The Energy Consumer** (a ewsletter with information on federal energy programs nd how much you can get involved. An especially good ssue on energy education was April/May 1980.)

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Facts About Coal in Tennessee
P.O. Box 9100
Knoxville, TN 37912
615/688-6080

Request:
Fact: We Have an Answer to the Energy Crisis brochure explaining their goals and services).
Bumper Stickers
A poster entitled **Tennessee Coal is the Answer ow**

Energy Education Program
324 Henson Hall, University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916
Telephone: 615-974-0214

THE ENERGY EDUCATION PLANNER is published bi-monthly as a part of the Energy Education Program, funded through ESEA Title IV C.
Editor: Janice K. Kell

THE ENERGY EDUCATION PLANNER is supplied to all participating school systems and supporting organizations and is available free of charge to interested individuals and organizations. Inquiries, comments, and subscription requests should be forwarded to the address shown above.

Energy Conservation

1. Energy: The New Era, S. David Freeman (New York: Random House) 1974.
2. Hidden Waste: Potential for Energy Conservation, David B. Lange, editor (Washington: The Conservation Foundation) 1973.
3. The American Energy Consumer, A Report to the Ford Foundation Energy Policy Project (Cambridge, MA: Ballinger) 1974.
4. The Energy Conservation Papers, Robert H. Williams, editor, Report prepared for the Ford Foundation Energy Policy Project (Cambridge, MA: Ballinger) 1974.
5. The Contrasumers: A Citizen's Guide to Resource Conservation, Albert J. Fritsch (New York: Praeger) 1974.
6. Efficient Electricity Use, Craig B. Smith (New York: Pergammon) 1976.
7. "Readings on Energy Conservation," Selected materials compiled by the Congressional Research Service for the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate (Serial No. 94-1) (Washington:USGPO) 1975.
8. ERDA Authorization, Part I, 1976 and Transition, "Conservation," Hearings before the Subcommittee on Energy Research, Development and Demonstration of the Committee on Science and Technology, U.S. House of Representatives, 94th Congress, First Session (Washington: USGPO) 1975.

General References

1. Energy for Survival, Wilson Clark (Garden City, NY:Doubleday) 1974.
2. Energy Alternatives: A Comparative Analysis, The Science and Public Policy Program, University of Oklahoma (Washington: USGPO). May 1975. (Stock No. 041-011-025-4; $7.45).

99 Ways to a Simple Lifestyle, Center for Science in the Public Interest (Washington: CSPI) 1975.

For More Information

Recent publications on energy and the environment which you might find of interest:

J. M. Hollander and M. K. Simmons (eds.) *Annual Review of Energy*, Vol. 1 (Palo Alto, California; Annual Reviews, Inc. 1976).

Allen Hammond, William Metz and Thomas Maugh, *Energy and the Future* (Washington: American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1973).

U. S. Council on Environmental Quality, *Energy and the Environment* (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973).

Congressional Quarterly, *Energy Crisis in America* (Washington: Congressional Quarterly Service, 1973).

W. Wilson and R. Jones, *Energy, Ecology, and the Environment* (New York: Academic Press, 1974).

Exploring Energy Choices: A Preliminary Report (Washington: Ford Foundation, Energy Policy Project, 1974).

"The Energy Crisis: Reality or Myth," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (Vol. 410), November 1973.

Energy Fact Book—1976, (Arlington, Virginia: Tetra Tech, Inc. 1976).

U. S. Department of the Interior, *United State Energy Through the Year 2000* (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1972).

P. H. Abelson (ed.), *ENERGY: Use, Conservation, and Supply*, (Washington: American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1974).

Science (Vol. 184), April 19, 1974 (Special issue on energy).

SPECIAL REPORT NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC FEBRUARY 1981

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Seven booklets contained in Edison Teaching Kits

Alternative Energy Sources
  Experiments You Can Do...from Edison

Energy Conservation
  Experiments You Can Do...from Edison

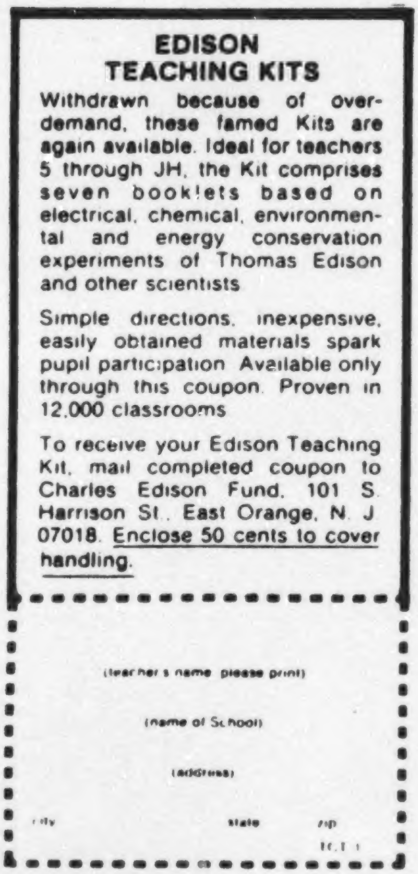
Environmental Experiments...from Edison

Nuclear Experiments You Can Do...from Edison

Selected Experiments and Projects...from Edison

Simple Experiments on Magnetism and
  Electricity...from Edison

Useful Science Projects...from Edison



EDISON TEACHING KITS

Withdrawn because of over-demand, these famed Kits are again available. Ideal for teachers 5 through JH, the Kit comprises seven booklets based on electrical, chemical, environmental and energy conservation experiments of Thomas Edison and other scientists

Simple directions, inexpensive, easily obtained materials spark pupil participation. Available only through this coupon. Proven in 12,000 classrooms

To receive your Edison Teaching Kit, mail completed coupon to Charles Edison Fund, 101 S. Harrison St., East Orange, N. J. 07018. Enclose 50 cents to cover handling.

(teacher's name please print)

(name of School)

(address)

city state zip

[illegible]

Films.

The Home Energy Conservation Series New!

Produced by Rodale Press in association with Bullfrog Films

Three half-hour films on how to reduce fossil fuel consumption in America's 80 million existing homes!

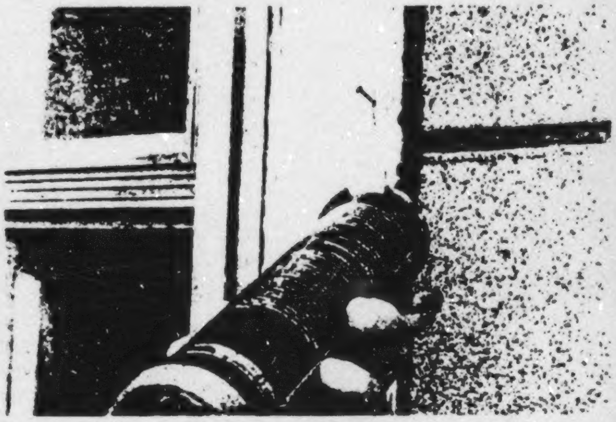
Bullfrog Films Inc., Oley, PA 19547

28 Minutes Each
Energy
Consumer Education
Science
Home Economics
Industrial Arts
Grades 7 to Adult

With Do-It-Yourself Guide for Each Film

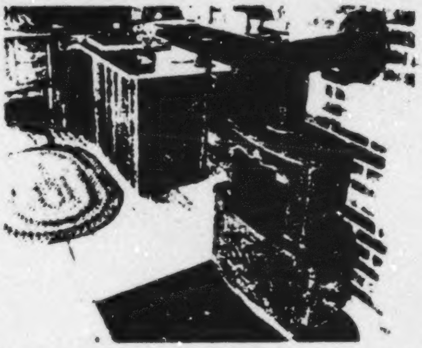
How To Keep The Heat In Your House

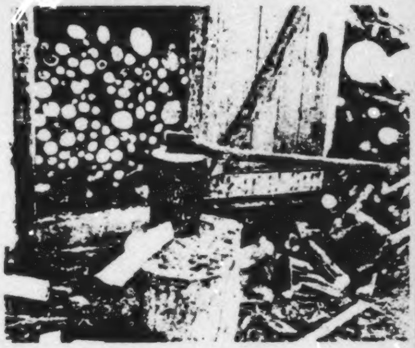
onservation is the only viable short-rm answer to the nation's energy roblems. Learn how to weatherize your home . . . where to begin . . . and what easures are most cost-effective. You an save up to 50% of your fuel bills just y insulating and weatherstripping.



Wood Heat

As the price of oil necessarily rises, there is renewed interest in heating with wood. s it for you? Learn what's involved . . . what kind of stove best suits your situation . . . how to install it safely . . . where to get free firewood . . . how much work it takes . . . and how to manage your own woodlot.





Opening Your Home To Solar Energy

Up to now, popular interest in solar energy has concentrated on new structures. But there are ways to utilize low-cost, passive solar techniques in existing houses. Featuring noted solar architect David Wright, this film covers everything from a simple hot air collector, to adding a picture window, enclosing your south-facing porch, building a sun room, or putting up a solar chimney for summer cooling.

Midwest Film Conference, 1981

108

We've Got he Power

A lively and informed look at the gent energy choice this country faces. nericans must decide whether to rely nuclear power and fossil fuels rd" path) or switch to renewable rgy sources and practice conservation e "soft" path).

Oil, coal, nuclear power, and synthetic fuels are all plagued by multiple social d environmental problems; while the t path offers opportunities for community-controlled, environmentally-sound alternatives.

Through interviews with Amory Lovins, Barry Commoner, Winona LaDuke, and Richard Barnet, as well as community activists from Davis, Ca. to Franklin County, Mass., WE'VE GOT THE POWER documents some impressive local achievements and shows how people all over the country can work together for a safe energy future.

"WE'VE GOT THE POWER disentangles the myths and complexities of the energy crisis and sends forth a simple, but by no means simplistic, message, grounded on conservation, decentralization, and safe renewable resources." Senator Mark Hatfield

Cassettes

Filmstrip - *2 Cassettes*
Side A Audible Beep
Side B Inaudible 50 Hz

Slideshow - *1 Cassette (Two formats available)*
Either Side A Audible Beep
Side B No Beep
Or Inaudible 1000 Hz
(Please specify)

With Study Packet consisting of:
- **Complete Script**
- **Footnotes**
- **Study-Action Guide**

26 Minutes
140 color slides/frames

2-part filmstrip
(Available May 1981)

Energy
Social Studies
Environment
Economics
Values
Grades 7 to Adult

Bullfrog Films Inc., Oley, PA 19547

Energy Conservation (Suitable for kids, too)

Produced by Rodale Press/ A film by John Hoskyns-Abrahall and Winifred Scherrer

Pedal Power

An appealing film about appropriate technology - matching the energy source to the task at hand. Do we really need a nuclear reaction to boil an egg or grind grain? The question is not as simple-minded as it may seem. For less than 10% of all the electric energy delivered in the U.S. actually requires electricity.

In light-hearted fashion, the film traces the history of pedal and treadle machines from the intuitive genius of Leonardo da Vinci, to the heyday of pedal power machines at the turn of this century, through the wishful thinking of some aeronautical pioneers, down to the present day. As the lessons of appropriate technology sink in, pedal machines are seen in action on homesteads tilling gardens and splitting wood; in heart clinics grinding grain for nutritious bread; and, in a show of power and ingenuity, as the energy source for "Gossamer Condor", in the first human-powered flight.

Pedal Power is a call for fresh energy thinking and human-scale technology.

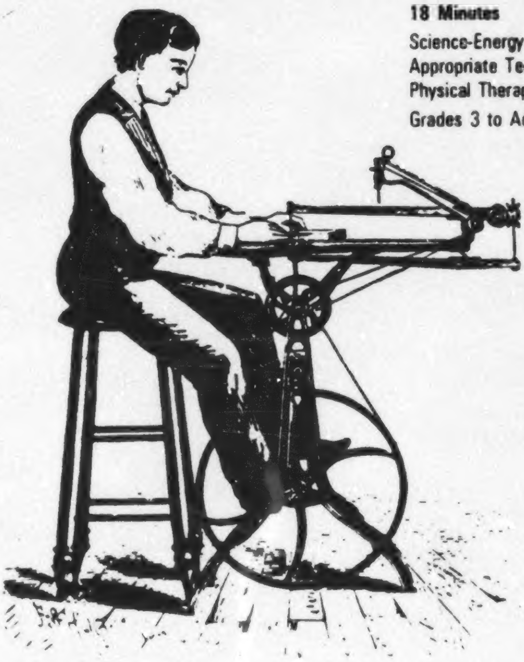
"This film makes a very good point: it is ridiculous to spend enormous amounts of time, money, and energy developing labor-saving devices, only to find ourselves in need of physical exercise...The advocates of pedal power say that we can exercise and produce at the same time." Reel Change

"A good discussion film for a consideration of alternatives." Energy and the Way We Live.

"Best used at high school level, it has application in college courses on energy and introductory mechanics...The explanation of the efficiency of pedal power by Wilson of Oxford University is in lay terms and easy to understand." American Journal of Physics

"Youngsters as well as adults will find this particularly interesting because it shows how the principle of the bicycle can be used as a source of power." U.S. Catholic Conference

With new Study Guide



18 Minutes
Science-Energy
Appropriate Technolo
Physical Therapy
Grades 3 to Adult

Wind

109

Produced by the National Film Board of Canada / A film by Sidney Goldsmith

New!

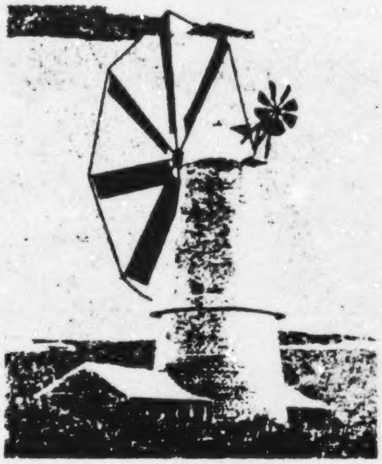
Harness The Wind

last, here's a concise overview of the tory and potential of wind power with spectacular animation from the Oscar-winning studio at the National Film ard of Canada. The film outlines the dual refinement of wind machines from 7th century Persia down to the contemporary Darrieus rotor. It's cinating to watch the evolution design and our understanding of aerodynamic principles.

The film then projects into the future as nd power becomes a vital component our energy picture. Included are designs ranging from new water-pumping windmills to giant offshore ean platforms; from a rotor to wer household appliances to a large bank of machines designed to replace expensive diesel electric systems in the Arctic. As long as the sun shines the wind will be available.

"This fine little film summarizes the history and potential of humankind's use of windpower . . . The film is quite well done, with excellent art work and a clear, understandable narrative. It presents wind as one form of energy and is appropriately optimistic about the potential of wind."
Science Books & Films

"The animation is clear and pleasant; the narration simple and easy to understand. The film will be useful in a variety of school situations - social studies, environmental science, physics, and assembly programs." Media & Methods



12 Minutes
Science-Energy
Physics
Environment
Social Studies
Career Education
Grades 7 to Adult

American Film Festival, *1980*
Midwest Film Conference, *1980*

With Study Guide

• • • • • • • • • • • • • •

Bullfrog Films Inc., Oley, PA 19547

E.F. Schumacher

Film by Barrie Oldfield

New!

On The Edge Of The Forest

med in a virgin forest in Western Australia shortly before his death, E.F. Schumacher makes a powerful plea for nmon sense and good planetary havior. Talking straight to the audience, he is clearly concerned that his message be understood by as many ople as possible.

irty years ago the scale of human economic activity was still small enough that it presented no lasting threat to natural environment. But if we go on istying our wants and needs with such tremendous violence on the front line with nature, then, Schumacher says, we n classify ourselves with the en-ngered species. For all life depends on thin mantle of topsoil.

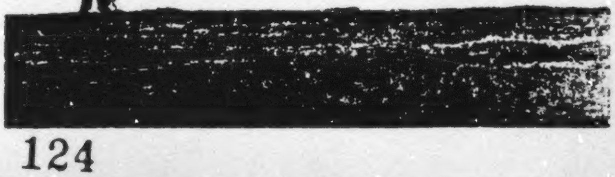
Walking through the forest of giant rah and karri trees, he reminds us of efficiency of the perfectly balanced forest ecosystem. We should marvel at it, and learn from it about long-term rvival in our biosphere - Schumacher wrote another more philosophical book called "A Guide for the Perplexed". It might be said that ON THE EDGE OF THE FOREST represents that side of his interests, whereas AS IF PEOPLE MATTERED follows his economic ideas as outlined in "Small Is Beautiful".

"Revealing scenes of plants and animals stress their interaction and the need for all forms of life to support one another. Motion pictures of machine-ravaged forests, which Schumacher describes as formerly "like a temple", are seen to be like a scarred battlefield with the enemy being the religion of economics desiring to turn everything of value into cash...A highly effective, beautifully photographed, film. Recommended for all ages."
Landers

"An appealing summary of some of this popular economist's ideas...an appropriate selection for environment and economic classes in junior high school through colleges as well as for public libraries." Booklist

32 Minutes
Environment
Social Studies
Economics
Values

Grades 7 to Adult
Honorable Mention,
Columbus Film Festival, *1980*
Midwest Film Conference, *1980*



or more information...films

he following films are suitable for general interest audiences and may e borrowed, rented, or purchased for use by schools, libraries, or ommunity organizations.

unbuilders 16mm, 20 minutes

Explores the progress and potential of passive design through interviews ith builders and owners of passive homes throughout the country. ee loan: Regional Solar Energy Centers and Department of Energy Film Library, Technical Information Center, P.O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, TN 7830. Purchase: National Audiovisual Library, General Services dministration, Washington, DC 20409 (Stock A-02139).

WATER—27 min. color. This award-winner explores both the esthetic and practical use of water. It encourages its wiser use and reuse. It covers hydrologic cycle, water chemistry, pollution, irrigation, conservation, industrial and domestic use. Animation, spectacular photography and original music heighten the story. Multi-award winner. *Available to 7th grade & higher.*
#3830 **MORTON SALT COMPANY**

THE ROAD TO ENERGY, U.S.A. – 29 min. color. This film, starring Bob Hope, takes the viewer down many roads to visit people whose efforts help supply and conserve energy in the United States.
#31142 **TEXACO INC.**

"WHEN THE CIRCUIT BREAKS"... AMERICA'S ENERGY CRISIS—29 min. color. How did America's energy crisis happen? And how can we meet the challenge it poses? This film focuses on the need for America to develop its domestic resources of coal, oil and natural gas and the need to investigate the promise of geothermal, nuclear fusion and solar energy as future sources. Above all it stresses the immediate need to conserve all forms of energy.
#30770 **FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION**

FILM LIBRARIAN
TENNESSEE GAME & FISH COMMISSION
ELLINGTON AGRICULTURAL CENTER
P. O. BOX 40747
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37220

MODERN TALKING PICTURE SERVICE, INC.
LM SCHEDULING CENTER
323 New Hyde Park Road, New Hyde Park, N.Y. 11040

CONSERVING A HERITAGE

16mm Sound-Color 16 minutes

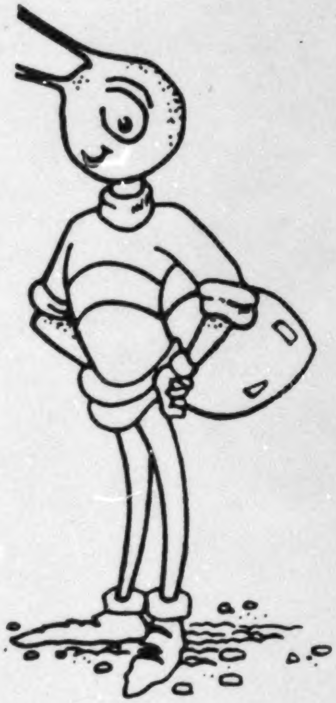
e oil industry attempts to demonstrate that oil and wildlife are compatible when oilmen and conservationists exercise understanding and responsibility. Habitat provement following drilling results in an increase wildlife. Some excellent footage on the Whooping rane and many other wildlife species is shown.

The Tennessee Department of Conservation's Division of Educational Services offers Tennessee residents free use of films from its free-loan library.

These films are exceptional educational tools for teachers of all school levels and are entertaining for science club meetings or other interest groups.

"Home" is one of the many films offered by the division. The film depicts the ecology crisis through [illegible] of modern pollution. "Home" presents the contrast of an American Indian's heart-felt love for his natural surroundings with modern man today (Color—29 min.).

For additional information or to request a film, write or call: Film Library, Tennessee Department of Conservation, Division of Educational Services, 4711 Trousdale Drive, Nashville 37219 ([illegible]).



Energy on Film. NY State Alliance to Save Energy, 36 W. 44th St., NY NY 10036. $3. 160+ films described, with information on audience level, source, purchase and rental prices, length, availability in a second language.

SHELL EDUCATION SERVICE

If you would like information pertaining to the Oil Industry (Exploration, Production, Manufacturing Research, Chemical) Rock and Shell collecting, write to the address listed below. Please allow approximately two weeks for material.

Organization ____________
Name ____________
Address ____________

STORY OF PETROLEUM ☐
LETS COLLECT ROCKS
AND SHELLS ☐

SHELLS WONDERFUL
WORLD OF OIL
OFFSHORE ☐
ONSHORE ☐

SHELL ANSWER ☐
BOOK SERIES # 1-26

Shell Oil Company
One Shell Plaza
Houston, Texas 7700
Room 1541

A Special Film:
“Winter of 1977”
Have We Stayed Too Long
at the Fair?”
D.O.E. Film

22 **A SHELL FILM**

This Land

41 Minutes/Color

The evolution of the North American continent.

More than 500 million years ago, the seas covered much of what is now North America. The film traces the development of the continent from a lifeless expanse of rock in Pre-Cambrian times until the coming of man.

By a skillful blending of animated maps, sequences showing natural processes and panoramic landscapes, and museum dioramas, the building of the continent and the development of life are depicted. The film also explores the vast natural resources of North America—precious metals and rare minerals, coal and oil and how they were formed.

"This Land" looks at the building of our continent from the viewpoint of science, giving some insight into the ways geologists have been able to reconstruct and make sense of events that occured beyond the reach of human history.

wall chart available

Selected Informational Sources For Conservation In The Home

Tennessee Energy Authority (TEA)
Suite 707
Capitol Boulevard Building
Nashville, TN 37219
Hot Line 1-800-342-1340

Request Conservation In The Home Materials and a copy of Ideas And Activities For Teaching Energy Conservation, Grades 7-12.

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
TVA Citizens Action Center
400 Commerce Avenue
Knoxville, TN 37902
Hot Line 1-800-251-9242

Request "Electric Savings" and conservation material.

Department of Energy - Technical Information Center (DOE - TIC)
Citizens Assistance Section
P. O. Box 62
Oak Ridge, TN 37830
615/576-1301

Write for "Citizens Awareness Publications," EDM-350 (February 1980) and a copy of Energy Conservation In The Home.

Consumer Product Safety Hotline
5401 Westland Avenue
Bethesdan, MD 20207
1-800-638-8326

Provides information and takes complaints on product safety.

Energy, Environment, and Resources Center
The University of Tennessee
329 South Stadium
Knoxville, TN 37916
615/974-4251

Request a free publications list. For $.75 they will supply you with an excellent home conservation source telling how to obtain many free conservation publications. Request EERC/IEP 36, "Bibliography of Energy

ENERGY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Nashville Electric Service - Is Your Company

To schedule the following programs, contact Jean Howse at Nashville Electric Service by calling 747-3865 between the hours of 8:00 and 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday.

Primary Level
"Alice in No Energyland" (Grade K-3)
In this imaginative storybook, Alice travels with Rabbit to "No Energy Land" and discovers what could become of her lifestyle if she continues to waste energy. Students will enjoy learning how to conserve energy at home and in the classroom with energy conservation activities provided for the teacher.

Elementary Level
Count Kilowatt (Grade 4)
This 17minute entertaining film depicts a magician that performs magic for Jody and T. J. and reveals to them how energy is being wasted throughout their home. Each student will receive a Count Kilowatt comic book. A take home energy survey activity is returned to teacher and the student is presented a Count Kilowatt Certificate and Badge.

Junior High Level (Grades 5-8)
"Saving Energy at Home"
Skyrocketing utility bills can be a result of wasted energy in your home. This helpful 30 minute slide program pinpoints common areas of energy waste and offers students a variety of inexpensive solutions - from changing thermostat settings to varying cooking habits to making minor home repairs.

"Reading Your Electric Meter Can Be Fun"
Electric Meter demonstration explains when the meter is in motion, money is being spent. Also, gives helpful hints on proper use of small electrical appliances and cost to operate.

High School Level (Grades 9-12)
"Solar Energy Today"
One alternative energy source being explored widely today is energy from the sun. This 30-minute slide presentation reveals the variety of ways that the sun's energy is being harnessed for everyday use. Locally and nationally acclaimed projects are viewed, including Solar Nashville domestic water heating project.

* Other Energy Conservation programs are in the completion stages. Additional information will be sent to you later.

Consumer Information
Public Documents Distribution Center
Pueblo, CO 81009
(303) 544-8277

Gas Mileage Guide: This guide gives fuel economy and other information that can help you select a vehicle to meet transportation needs and at the same time be fuel efficient. *Free.*

Energy Saving through Automatic Thermostat Controls: Advantages of these timing devices, types available, installation. *Free.*

Getting the Most from Your Heating Oil Dollar: Five-page pamphlet. *Free.*

Tips for Energy Savers: Hints for conserving energy in household heating, cooling, appliance use; in the workshop, and in family activities. *Free.*

Understanding Your Utility Bill: How to read gas and electric meters, calculate utility costs, and understand the company's billing methods and forms. *Free.*

Gasoline: More Miles Per Gallon: Booklet explaining how a car engine works, gas selection, maintenance tips, and driving techniques to improve car performance and lower costs. 35¢.

Tips for Motorists: Car maintenance and driving techniques for improving gas mileage; suggestions for curbing car use. *Free.*

Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C. 20230
(202) 783-6280

Energy Efficiency Sharing: Describes a business-to-business approach to the sharing of useful energy conservation practices and technologies. 35¢.

SavEnergy Kit for Promoting Energy Conservation: A promotional kit for businesses, containing sample materials that can be used in an energy conservation campaign. Single copies only. *Free.*

Voluntary Industrial Energy Conservation Progress Report: Issued quarterly, this publication reports on progress in energy conservation made by key energy-intensive industries. Single copies only. *Free.*

Edison Electric Institute
90 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016
(212) 573-8700

Energy Conservation; Experiments You Can Do: 32-page booklet. *Single copies free.*

Our Energy Problems & Solutions: 45 pages; energy conservation research. *Single copies free.*

Energy-Saving Tips for Home Lighting: Two-page booklet. *Single copies free.*

Exxon Company, U.S.A.
Public Affairs Department
P. O. Box 2180
Houston, TX 77001

Mickey Mouse and Goofy Explore Energy: Comic book that can be used as an energy conservation teaching aid. *Free.*

Harper and Row*
Attn: Irving Levey
10 East 53rd Street
New York, NY 10022
(212) 593-7000

National Association of Manufacturers*
Attn: Publications Office
1776 F Street Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20006
(202) 331-3700

The National Wildlife Federation
1412 Sixteenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 797-6800

Conservation Directory: 1977, 22nd edition, contains a list of organizations, agencies, and officials concerned with natural resource use and management. $3.

U.S. Department of Energy
Educational Programs Branch, Office of Public Affairs
20 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20545
(202) 376-4074

Energy Conservation in the Home: A curriculum guide for teachers that contains an abundance of information on energy conservation. *Free.*

Energy Conservation Pamphlets: "Energy Technology," "Energy Savings Through Automatic Thermostat Controls," "Tomorrow's Cars," "Waste Heat Recovery: More Power From Fuels," "Fuel Cells: A New Kind of Power Plant," and "Energy Storage." *Free.*

U.S. Department of Energy
Technical Information Center
P. O. Box 62
Oak Ridge, TN 37830
(615) 483-8611

Energy Conservation Fact Sheets: "Homes and Buildings," "Industry," and "Transportation." *Free.*

Energy Management Section
General Motors Corporation
3044 W. Grand Blvd.
Detroit, MI 48202
(312) 556-2072

Industrial Energy Conservation—101 Ideas at Work: Booklet containing a representative selection of energy conservation case histories at work at General Motors. *Free.*

For More Information

Recent publications on energy and the environment which you might find of interest:

J. M. Hollander and M. K. Simmons (eds.) *Annual Review of Energy*, Vol. 1 (Palo Alto, California; Annual Reviews, Inc. 1976).

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P. H. Abelson (ed.), *ENERGY: Use, Conservation, and Supply*, (Washington: American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1974).

Science (Vol. 184), April 19, 1974 (Special issue on energy).

These organizations can furnish information about energy. Most provide books and other materials, films, and speakers on request.

American Gas Association
1515 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia 22209

American Petroleum Institute
1801 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

American Public Power Association
2600 Virginia Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20037

Atomic Industrial Forum
7101 Wisconsin Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20014

Ecology Forum
124 East 39th Street
New York, New York 10016

Edison Electric Institute
90 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Energy Information Center
505 King Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43201

National Audubon Society
1130 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10028

Sierra Club
1051 Mills Tower
San Francisco, California 94104

U. S. Department of Energy
Office of Public Affairs
Washington, D. C. 20585

U. S. Department of Interior
18th and C Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D. C. 20460

WE HAVE MET
THE ENEMY-
AND HE IS US.
-pogo